THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 5.

An Important Debate on the French Budget—Two of King Theodorus' Letters.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Cuba we have European advices to July 5.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Recriminations in the House of Lords.

The London *Times*, of July 4, refers to the episode in the House of Lords on Thursday, and to the stormy scene of the night previous, and remarks that it is satisfactory to know that, in the end, Lord Beauchamp withdrew the amendment he had moved on the Boundary bill, and that all danger of the postponement of the general election from this cause is removed. The *Times* suggests to the Ministry that the best way of effacing the memory of these unpleasant recriminations is to expedite the Registration bill as much as possible. It has passed through committee in the Commons, and may be forthwith despatched by the Lords, and there is no reason why it should not receive the royal assent along with the Boundary bill and the Scotch Reform bill on Monday week. If this was done the general election in November would be put out of danger, and the honor of the Ministry would be vindicated in a manner far more practical and satisfactory than by a series of heated contests in either House of Parliament.

Miscellaneous Items.

A ladies' association has been formed in Westminster for collecting funds for Mr. Mill's election.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon addressed a letter to the English papers defending his consistency in asserting the superiority of the voluntary principle in the matter of religion, while at the same time he laments the poverty of many ministers whose stipends are subscribed upon that system. Referring to the Bishop's speech in the House of Lords, Mr. Spurgeon asks the Right Reverend Prelate whether, after the strenuous defense of State aid, "his advocacy of the claims of starving curates would lay him open to a charge of inconsistency," and would it then be becoming for some humorous member of the venerable bench, in tones of mimicry, to make him the subject of public ridicule? He contends that the cases are precisely parallel.

A London correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman* states that a reference to "Dod's Parliamentary Companion" shows that the 97 British peers who voted in favor of the Suspensory Church bill present the pastors to 305 Church livings; while the 192 who voted against it present to 1692. Of the 27 peers, those in favor present to 66, and those against, to 154 livings. The total number is as follows:—In favor, 124 peers presenting to 371 livings; against 319 peers, presenting to 1846 livings. Majority, 95 peers, presenting to 1846 livings.

FRANCE.

The Debate on the Budget continued by M. Thiers.

In the Corps Legislatif on the 3d inst., M. Thiers replied to the statements of M. Magne. He demanded unity in the budget, and maintained the accuracy of most of the figures he had quoted in his previous speech. He also said that as, in the present financial condition of France, the slightest political perturbation would produce financial reverses, it was hoped no such thing would take place. If Count Bismark who knew that France was prepared for any eventuality, preserved his health and influence, probably no new enterprises would be undertaken by Prussia; but it was necessary to be preserved against surprise by prudent management. To remedy the present situation a different policy was required, placing the Government under the hand of the country, and giving two things—first, liberty, securing better management of public affairs; and secondly, such a management as should afford a guarantee for the future. Again replying to M. Thiers, M. Magne, the Minister of Finance, showed that the deficit only existed in the extraordinary budget, and arose out of the construction of public works and the increased military expenditure. The loan was necessitated by objects which had accidentally become of the highest importance. M. Magne concluded by saying that in calculating upon the expenditure being augmented in the future, M. Thiers did not sufficiently take into account the increase of the revenues, which would enable such augmentation to be met.

ABYSSINIA.

Two Curious Effusions from King Theodorus.

A batch of fresh papers connected with the Abyssinian expedition was published on the 3d of July. Among the documents are two communications addressed to the Commander-in-Chief by the late King Theodorus after the defeat of his army at Arogee. These curious letters, translated from the original Amharic will be read with interest:—

"No 1. Delivered by Lieutenant Prideaux and the Dajez Alamie on April 11, 1868. Note, without superscription, seal, signature, or date. Along with it was returned the Commander-in-Chief's letter of that morning, in which the King was called upon to submit. In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, one God in His Trinity and His Unity, Kassa, whose trust is Christ, thus speaks:—O people of Abyssinia, will it always be thus that you flee before the enemy, when I myself, by the power of God, go not forth with you to encourage you? Believing that all power had been given to me, I had established my Christian people in this heathen spot. In my city are multitudes whom I have fed; maidens protected and maidens unprotected, women whom yesterday made widows; and aged parents who have no children. God has given you the power. See that you forsake not these people. It is a heathen land. My countrymen have turned their backs on me, and have hated me, because I imposed tribute on them, and sought to bring them under military discipline. You have prevailed against me by means of people brought into a state of discipline. My followers, who loved me, were frightened by one bullet, and fled in spite of my commands. When you defeated them I was not with the fugitives. Believing myself to be a great lord I gave you battle; but, by reason of the worthlessness of my artillery, all my pains were as naught. The people of my country, by taunting me with having embraced the religion of the Franks, and by saying that I had become a Mussulman, and in ten different ways had provoked me to anger against them. Out of what I have done of evil toward them may God bring good. His will be done. I had intended, if God had so decreed, to conquer the whole world; and it was my desire to die if my purpose could not be fulfilled. Since the day of my birth till now no man has dared to lay hands on me. Whenever my soldiers began to waver in battle it was mine to arise and rally them. Last night the darkness hindered me from doing so. Your people, who have passed the night in joy, may God not do unto you as he has done to me. I had hoped, after subduing my enemies in Abyssinia, to lead my army against Jerusalem, and expel from it the Turks. A warrior who has dandled strong men in his arms like infants will never suffer himself to be dandled in the arms of others."

"No. 2. Delivered on April 12, by Mr. Bender, King's scribe. Note —Sealed with the royal seal. In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, one God: The King of Kings, Theodoros: May it reach the beloved servant of the great Queen of England. I am writing to you without being able to address you by name, because our intercourse has arisen so unexpectedly. I am grieved at having sent you my writing yesterday, and at having quarrelled with you, my friend. When I saw your manner of fighting, and the discipline of your army, and when my people failed to execute my orders, then I was consumed with sorrow to think that although I killed and punished my soldiers, yet they would not return to the battle. While the fire of jealousy burned within me, Satan came to me in the night and tempted me to kill myself with my own pistol. But reflecting that God would be angry with me if I were to go in this manner, and leave my army without a protector, I sent to you in a hurry, lest I might die, and all things be in confusion before my message should reach you. After my messenger had gone, I cocked my pistol, and putting it in my mouth pulled the trigger. Though I pulled and pulled yet it would not go off. But when my people rushed upon me, and laid hold of the pistol, it was discharged just as they had drawn it from my mouth. God having thus signified to me that I should not die, but live, I sent to you Mr. Rassam that same evening, that your heart might be made easy. To-day is Easter, be pleased to let me send a few cows to you. The reason of my returning to you your letter yesterday was that I believed at that time that we should meet one another in Heaven, but not on earth. Let the night pass without sending for the body of my friend Feetarsree Gabre, because I thought that after my death we would both be buried together; but, since I have lived, be pleased to allow him to be buried. You require from me all the Europeans, even to my best friend, Mr. Waldemaiar. Well, be it so. They shall go. But now that we are friends you must not leave me without artizans, as I am a lover of the mechanical arts."

INDIA.

Important Statistics of its Condition and Progress.

The official Statistical Abstract relating to India has been issued. Although it has only reached its second annual number, this little blue book of fifty pages has already become a complete summary of statistics showing the condition and progress of India. The area of British India is 947,292 square miles, and the population 143,585,789; of the native States the area is 596,790 square miles, and the population 47,909,199; of native, or Indian States under French government, 188 square miles, with a population of 203,887; under Portuguese government, 1066 miles, with 313,262 people; making a grand total of 1,545,366 square miles, with a population of 192,912,137. The population of Calcutta, according to the census of 1866, was 377,924; of Bombay (in 1864), 816,562; of Madras (1863), 427,771. The gross amount of the public expenditure of British India has increased from £31,608,875 in the financial year 1856-57 to £47,333,102 in 1865-66. In seven of the ten years there was a deficiency; and the public debt advanced from £59,461,999 to £98,381,651. All the principal sources of public revenue have increased largely in productiveness. Land revenue from £17,722,170 in 1857 to £20,473,897 in 1866; opium from £5,002,400 to £8,518,264; salt from £2,685,574 to £5,342,149; excise, sayer, etc., from £1,486,684 to £2,612,556; stamps from £622,165 to £1,994,632; tributes from £504,030 to £769,632. A table of the principal items of expenditure might with advantage be given; the expenditure on public works is stated, and is shown to have increased from £2,201,542 in 1856-57 to £5,360,625 in 1865-66. The vessels (including native craft) entered and cleared at ports of British India advanced, in the ten years, from 41,235, of 4,549,278 tons, to 48,401, of 7,621,384 tons—the last number comprising 36,491 native vessels of 1,533,431 tons, and 10,581 British of 5,348,840 tons, the British tonnage having more than doubled in the ten years. The import of merchandise advanced from £14,194,587 in 1856-57 to £29,599,228 in 1865-66, and of treasure from £14,413,697 to £26,557,301; of cotton goods from £4,941 to £11,849,214. The exports increased in the ten years from £26,591,877 to £67,656,475; of raw cotton from £1,437,949 to £35,587,389; of opium from £7,056,630 to £11,122,746; of rice, from £2,301,182 to £4,909,562. The emigrants from British India were 12,555 in 1856-7, 27,779 in 1865-66, two-thirds of them bound for Mauritius. At the end of 1860, £65,870,712 had been expended on railways. In the year ending with June, 1866, 3452 miles were open, and 10,120,910 passengers were conveyed; the year's receipts were £4,607,236, and the working expenses £2,225,995; 13,390 miles of Government telegraph lines were then open; the year's receipts amounted to £112,944; the expenditure for working and maintenance was £163,392. In 1857-58 42,307,980 letters and newspapers were transmitted through the Post Office of British India; in 1865-6, 59,931,904; the offices opened increased from 965 to 2070. The troops employed in British India in 1857 were 45,522 Europeans and 232,224 natives; in 1866, 66,814 Europeans and 117,095 natives. In 1858, with an average strength of 75,209 European troops, there were 3951 deaths; among them from ordinary causes, 344 by cholera; in 1866, with an average strength of 59,941, the deaths from ordinary causes were only 996, and by cholera 79. In the schools and colleges maintained or aided by Government, the average attendance of pupils was 190,656 in 1857, 559,317 in 1866; the Government expenditure £174,357 in 1857, £440,038 in 1866. These few figures may serve to give some idea of ten years' progress of British India.

General Items.

Telegrams from Bombay, India, of June 9, state that a scheme is being elaborated to form the central provinces into a dependent governorship.

Forty-one prisoners concerned in the recent case of Suttee, in the Cawnpore district, have been convicted in Calcutta. Thirty have been transported for life and the remainder condemned to five years' imprisonment.

Miscellaneous News.

The *France*, of Paris, of July 3, gives a positive denial to a report of a considerable movement of troops in Paris.

Addresses of congratulation were being sent to Prince Milan from all parts of Servia.

A reciprocal agreement has been entered into between Switzerland and the Pontifical States, whereby the two Governments have secured for their subjects the same privileges of trading, and the same right of residence in each other's territory, as are enjoyed by the subjects of the most favored nations.

The *Propugnatore* of Lecco, Italy, states that the Correctional Tribune there has had an important case under consideration. The Archbishop of Brindisi was charged with appointing a large number of priests as canons without having received the necessary exequatur. The prelate was sentenced to a fine of 400f. and each of the priests to one of 200f.

A tabular statement has been published of the general situation of all the leading financial establishments on the Continent of Europe up to the 31st of May. From this statement it appears that the unemployed cash amounted on that date to 3,110,572,446f.; whereas on the 30th of April it was only 2,958,134,401f., being an increase of 152,438,045f. during the month. During the same period the bills and securities diminished 88,740,379f. and the loans 41,955,823f.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	131½	Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	67½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	106⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	91⅞	Pacific M. S. Co.	100⅞
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90¼	West. Union Tel.	31⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84⅝	Gold	141⅞
Chi. and N. W. com.	78⅞	Market irregular.	
Chi. and N. W. pref.	80⅝		

GREELEY.

His Views on the Presidential Contest.

The intelligence and worth of Brooklyn filled the Academy of Music in that city last night, and demonstrated beyond cavil that the citizens of the City of Churches are for Grant and Colfax; for the payment of every dollar of the national debt; and for a perpetual preservation of the Union, freed from the slime and venom of Copperheadism. Inside the Academy of Music every seat was occupied, and notwithstanding the great warmth of the night, the people lingered and listened until the last speaker had closed his remarks.

In his speech Horace Greeley said:—He would draw attention of the audience to the candidates and the platforms of the two opposing parties. And first he would allude to the circumstances attending the two conventions. The Chicago Convention was united in principle and unanimous in its choice of candidates. There was no nomination by that convention, but simply a recognition of the fact that the people demanded that the General who was their leader in war should be their leader also in peace. (Applause.) The Republican party was not a party of the North or the South, the East or the West but a party of the loyal people of the whole country. (Applause.) On the other hand when the Democratic Convention met you saw the sectionalism which they charge against us. There was an Eastern party and a Western party, a Northern party and a Southern party. Well, they have made the best nomination possible to represent their party (laughter), and now we have General Grant and Horatio Seymour as the representatives of the two parties. In the Tammany Convention were represented the Rebel army, most of the Rebel Generals, the Speaker of their Congress, and most of the leading representatives of secession. (Applause.) Did they come there to say that they were sorry for secession? I did not hear it. (Laughter.) On the other hand is General Grant. You know him well. I need not rehearse his career. They say Grant can't make a speech. Well, if Horatio Seymour had never made a speech he would get a good many more votes than he will get. (Laughter and applause.) In all Seymour's speeches where did he ever make a remark that the rebel army would not have cheered from beginning to end? I never heard of it. [Applause.] In his first speech in Tweddle Hall, in Albany, he said it was just as wrong to put down rebellion as to begin it, and he never took any other position during the war, to my knowledge. [Applause.] In Tammany Hall he tauntingly asked:—"Where are the victories you promised us?" He did not know that Grant even at that moment was winning a victory, and that Lee was being driven from Pennsylvania. All his speeches during the war were but a triumphant song in sympathy with those who were opposing the Union armies. Even in his order, noticing the death of General Wadsworth, he inserted an implied taunt to Republicans by saying that "General Wadsworth was a man who had the courage to go into the field and fight for his opinions." This was the way Gov. Seymour sustained the war. He opposed the draft, and was constantly complaining that too many men were taken from New York and not enough taken from New England. Then, too, look at the opposing principles of the two parties. The Democratic platform contains no word to the effect that the rebellion was wrong; no word that would grate harshly on a rebel's ear, no word in sympathy with the loyal black men of the South. The speaker next reviewed the position of the Democratic platform on the national debt. It was, he said, virtual repudiation. This was the Pendleton plank inserted in the platform; it could not be Seymour's, for he had spoken contrary to it. The Republican platform says that the true way to lighten the burden of the debt is to treat the creditor so well that everybody will want to lend us money. Even if we could by a trick shuffle off our debt in the other way, how would we be situated in case we should want money hereafter? The debt could be reduced $30,000,000 or more annually, by letting the bondholders see that we are determined to be honest. (Applause.) Thus it is that in this as in other things, honesty is the best policy. By taking an honest course in the last war with England, our Government raised its credit, and got a reputation which was of some account to us afterwards. Again, the notion of taxing the public debt was simply taking money out of one pocket to put in another. I rejoice to belong to that party that says that honesty shall be maintained. (Applause.) I urged men day after day during the war to put their money into Government bonds, and told them these bonds would be paid in gold or its equivalent. Should they not be so paid, I should feel that I had been a party to a swindle and a trick. Now as to reconstruction. It is claimed by our opponents that the Rebels by merely laying down their arms should immediately take their old places in the Government; in other words, having been beaten in the game of rebellion, they should come right back and govern those who caused the rebellion to be a failure. We, on the contrary, believe it was the right and the duty of Congress to prescribe terms on which Rebel States shall be restored to the Union. President Johnson took this ground by requiring the Rebel States to abolish slavery, repudiate the Rebel debt, etc. Mr. Greeley proceeded at considerable length to rehearse the action of Congress in the work of reconstruction. It was not revenge, not punishment that the Republican party wished, but simply this: loyal men in the South whatever might be their condition, should be allowed as much voice in the restored States as Rebels. (Applause.) If, as soon as the Rebellion ended, we had said to the Rebels:—"There, take your States and do as you please; tread under foot your former slaves; disfranchise all the blacks of the south;" had we done this we would have repudiated our just obligations to the loyal men of the South, just as we would repudiate the national debt by paying it off in a different currency from that stipulated when the bonds were issued. No, this would never do. (Applause.) The Republican party stands on the basis of justice and loyalty and a strict adherence to all its obligations. On this platform he would say, in conclusion, he believed they would triumph, and on the 4th of March next would inaugurate General Grant and Schuyler Colfax as President and Vice-President of the United States. (Prolonged applause.)

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce. William B. Ruddiman, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.—Thomas Dunn was charged with the larceny of 165 dollars in notes, the property of Mrs Magee, who testified that the robbery was committed on the 20th of June from her bed store, at No. 27 North Tenth street. On that day the prisoner entered the store, and was almost immediately followed by two other men. The prisoner engaged a Mr. Fuget, then in the store, in conversation, while the two others made inquiries respecting her goods, entirely engaging her attention. The witness further testified that she was satisfied that another man than the witness had picked her pocket while assisting her to lift the mattress which he was examining. The party soon after left. Mrs. Fuget discovered her loss about half an hour afterwards.

On cross-examination, Mrs Magee said that the prisoner visited the store on the 2th of June previous, together with one of the other men, one of which had robbed her. She recognized him perfectly.

Mr. Fuget testified that the prisoner was the man who engaged him in conversation, while the other two were pricing the goods which Mr. Magee was showing them. He recognized the prisoner a few days afterwards in the street, and had him arrested.

No evidence was adduced on behalf of the prisoner. The counsel argued that the prisoner was a stranger in the city, that there was no proof that the three men were in company, or that they even knew one another. The fact that they were acquainted with one another was only supposition of Mrs. Magee. Jury out.

The case of Ficken & Williams, charged with maintaining a nuisance, was then resumed. The examination of witnesses on the part of the defense was continued:—

Mr. Edwin L. Bomeisler testified that he has lived at the S. W. corner of Fifth and Willow streets for fifteen years; that he is home in the mornings and evenings; noticed the vibration along the windows from the fact of his attention being called to it; the windows of the house rattled; it caused no inconvenience to the family. On cross-examination, the witness said he had been over the premises; had only heard the noise in the morning.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington Overrun by the Lobby.

Progress of Hostilities in Hayti—Indian Outrages in the West.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Crowds at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Notwithstanding the excessive heat, large numbers of persons are in the city, and others are constantly arriving. As the session draws to a close, the corridors and lobbies are crowded with parties having all sorts of schemes before Congress, and hoping to rush them through just before adjourning without much scrutiny. Steamship men wanting subsidies; railroad men asking for land grants; and parties having claims involving millions of dollars, swarm in every part of the Capitol. Congress is averse, however, to touching any of these at this session. Some of them are hanging between two Houses, but most of them are still before the committees, where they are likely to remain.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Swann and his Congressional Game—The Reverdy Johnson Banquet—Intense Heat.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—President Johnson will not be able to attend the Reverdy Johnson banquet at the Eutaw House to-night, but many other prominent gentlemen are to be present from Washington. John W. Garrett is to preside, and an interesting speech is expected from him; also from Minister Johnson and others.

It is now ascertained that Senator Pinckney Whyte, whom Swann appointed to get him out of the way as competitor for Congress in the Third Congressional District, was, whilst opposing Swann for the Senatorship, before the Legislature as the one who caused the publication in the *American* of the confidential Carmichael letters, which divulged the fact of a bargain having been made by Swann with Democrats to sell out his party if they would give him the Senatorship.

Celebrated Southern Rebels are now addressing the Democrats at their headquarters nightly. Ex-Governor Wise promised soon to make a speech here. Union Democrats are of no account.

A large number of persons were overcome yesterday by the heat, and to-day it is still hotter. The thermometer is now at 96, and is rising. Business is partly suspended in consequence.

FROM HAYTI.

Progress of the Cacos Rebellion—Salnave Sure of Success.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 15.—From Port au Prince we have advices to July 2.

The United States man-of-war Contoocook had sailed for Key West. She had on board a special messenger with despatches for the American Government from Minister Hollister, at Port au Prince. The bearer of despatches expects to reach the American capital on or about the 15th inst. His mission has a grave bearing on the future of the Haytien republic, and will correct many misrepresentations as to the state of affairs in that republic. His despatches picture President Salnave as likely to succeed in his opposition to the Caco rebellion on account of his personal courage and bravery. The insurgents now besieging Port au Prince were repulsed in an assault which they made on the 1st inst. On the 2d Gonaives was still besieged. That place, as well as Cape Haytien, still held out for President Salnave.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 15—A. M.—Consols for money, 94⅛@94¼; and for account, 94⅜. United States 5·20s, 72¾; Erie, 43¾; Illinois Central, 92, ex-div.

FRANKFORT, July 15—A. M.—United States 5·20s, 77.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—A. M.—Cotton quiet; sales of probably 9000 bales. Pork dull. Lard firm. Other articles unchanged.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15.—The steamship City of London, from New York July 4, arrived yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 15—A. M.—The steamship Berlin, from Baltimore July 1, arrived at 12·30 this morning.

FROM THE PLAINS.

More Depredations—Twelve Whites Killed.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The St. Joseph *Herald* learns from a gentleman just in from Fort Hayes that the Indians are on the war path in that section. It is reported that there are over six thousand Indians within twenty-five miles of Fort Larned. They have already killed ten or twelve white men.

Fire in Rochester, New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 15.—Preston's large bone factory, situated in North Clinton street, was burned last night. Loss about $10,000, mostly insured.

There were four cases of sun-stroke in this city yesterday, two of which proved fatal.

The Weather at the Sea-shore.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 15—9 A. M.—Thermometer, 82; wind south; weather clear.

CAPE MAY, July 15—9 A. M.—Thermometer, 73; wind southeast; weather clear.

Shipment of Specie.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The China, sailing for Europe to-day, takes out in specie $505,000.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

More Indian Depredations.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The steamer Constitution, for Panama, sailed to-day, taking out $815,000 in treasure of which $798,000 is for New York.

Advices from Crescent City, California, state that the Darmouth Indians attacked a party of whites at Darmouth Bluffs, killing one, wounding another, and besieging the remainder in a stock house. The same tribe have been stealing cattle for months past, preparing for the present raid. The military authorities were urged to station some troops in the vicinity, but failed to do so, and unless active measures are immediately taken to put down the Indians an active and bloody war is anticipated.

Intelligence from Arizona, to June 27th, says the Indians have set fire to the woods near Prescott and great damage has been done to cabins, fences, etc.

Indian signs are plenty, the savages having kindled fires on nearly every mountain-top in the country around Fort McPherson, which are filled with Indians.

Business is lively. The Wickenburg Vulture mine is doing well.

Mexican Affairs.

MAZATLAN, July 5, via San Francisco, July 15.—The English steamer Chanticleer, is still blockading the port against Mexican vessels, but not interfering with American vessels.

The United States steamer Resaca was in port. The United States steamer was at Carrinto, Nicaragua, June 9.

On July 4, the United States steamer Saranac dressed ship in the port of Mazatlan, and fired a salute of 21 guns in honor of the day.

Arrived, ship Lochiel from New Castle, N. S. Flour, $6·25@7·52; wheat $1·85@1·90 for new. Legal tenders, 71.

Political Movements in Chicago.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The Democrats inaugurate their campaign here to-night by a mass meeting. The Republicans are alive and are to hold one shortly. The Grant clubs are unusually active. The thermometer was 114 in the sun yesterday.

Reported Wreck of a War Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—A Victoria telegram says it is reported that the United States steamer Suwanee was wrecked near Fort Rupert, on the 8th of July. No particulars.

Weather Report—July 15, 9 A. M.

	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hood	S.	Foggy	69
Halifax	S. W.	Cloudy	74
Portland	W.	Clear	78
Boston	W.	Clear	84
New York	W.	Clear	82
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	88
Wilmington, Del.	E.	Cloudy	84
Washington	S.	Clear	96
Fortress Monroe	N. W.	Clear	94
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	87
Oswego	W.	Clear	89
Buffalo	W.	Clear	87
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	85
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	85
Louisville	N.	Clear	88
New Orleans	N. E.	Clear	81
Nashville	E.	Clear	82
Key West	W.	Clear	80
Havana	E.	Clear	82

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Times of to day.

"The market for money is again working with the ease which characterized the offerings through the month of June. At the lowest figures, on call to the brokers, there is perhaps a more decided preference to Government over railway collaterals, but on the last named loans are made with facility at 4@5 per cent. The distrust in regard to forged or altered certificates is rapidly passing away. The extent of the recent rogueries is now pretty well known as ranging between $120,000 and $180,000. No new developments were made to-day to justify the belief that more than 1500 certificates have been altered. It is said however, that the bank account of the absconding parties to the fraud would seem to justify the suspicion that they carried off over $140,000 in gold. The two Boards of the Stock Exchange have offered a reward of $10,000 for their apprehension and conviction. At least one of the rascals has probably escaped to Europe."

From the N. Y. Tribune of to day.

"Money is easy, but sales are very irregular. Dealers in Governments are fully supplied at 3 per cent., while the rate to stock houses ranges from 4@6 per cent. The large houses continue to be fully supplied at the lowest quotation, but moderate borrowers pay 5@6 per cent. The forgeries have unsettled the confidence of money lenders on railway securities for the moment, and the prices asked for call loans are gauged as much by the capital of the house loaning as the security offered.

"Sterling exchange closes firm at quotations:—London, 60 days, 110¼@110⅜; London, sight, 110⅝@110¾; London, prime commercial, 109⅞@110; Paris, long, 5·13¾@5·12½; Paris, short, 5·10⅝@5·10; Antwerp, 5·16¼@5·15; Swiss, 5·16¼@5·15; Hamburg, 36⅛@36¼; Amsterdam, 41¼@41⅜; Frankfort, 41@41¼; Bremen, 79¾@80; Berlin, 71⅝@72.

"The return from the Bank of England for the week ending July 1, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Rest	£3,021,880	Increase	£37,044
Public deposits	6,021,408	Decrease	1,071,237
Other deposits	21,497,282	Increase	1,966,151
On the other side of the account:—			
Gov. Securities	£13,214,394	Decrease	80,163
Other Securities	20,151,631	Increase	2,291,358
Notes unemployed	11,888,635	Decrease	1,102,035

"The amount of notes in circulation is £24,771,585, being an increase of £1,084,195; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,751,221, showing a decrease of £211,760 when compared with the preceding return.

"Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the price of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year.

	At Present	Same Week Last Year.
Bullion	£22,751,221	£22,495,853
Reserve	12,979,636	13,141,995
Notes in circulation	24,771,585	24,353,860
Rates of discount	2 per cent.	2½ per cent.
Consols	95	94⅝
French Rentes	70 87	68.80

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, July 15, 1868.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. 113¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 107¼ for 10-40s; 108⅜ for June and July 7·30s; 110 for '64 5-20s; 111¼ for '65 5-20s; 108⅜ for July, '65 5 20s, and 108⅜ for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102¾.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 47, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52⅜, no change; Camden and Amboy at 131, an advance of ½; Lehigh Valley at 54½, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26, a decline of ¼. 33 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 31 for Elmira common; 31¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 48¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 49 was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 10 for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 160 was bid for Philadelphia; 28 for Commercial; 30½ for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 85 for Western; 72 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 56 for Commonwealth; and 120 for Central National.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21@21¼, no change; and Morris Canal preferred at 75; 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20½ for preferred do.; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 49 for Delaware Division.

—Jay Cooke & Co. give us the following information:—

There are two issues of 7·30 notes, a portion of which are outstanding. The first matured on the 15th of June last. The second mature to-day. The option belonging to the holders of these notes to proclaim therefor 5-20 bonds expired at the date of the maturity of the notes. They cannot claim anything but lawful money in payment after the said maturity; but the Secretary of the Treasury, some time since, gave notice that he would extend the option to take 5-20 bonds on the June notes to the 15th of July, and upon the July notes to the 30th of this month.

Many holders of the June issue, who have overlooked this notice, are not a little chagrined that they have lost this profitable privilege of conversion into 5-20s by their negligence, ample notice having been given by the Government and the bankers in all the cities. The June issue is now only worth the face and interest in currency. Holders of the July issue should at once present their notes for redemption if they wish to avail themselves of the special privilege of conversion into 5-20 bonds. If they delay beyond the 30th of this month, they will be in the same condition as are the June holders to-day.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

160 sh Read R....reg&int. 47

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, New..ls.	102⅞	5 sh Mor C Pf.s5wn.	75
$5000 Pa 6s, 3 series	99½	229 sh Penna R....ls.	52⅝
$2000 N Cent R bs	82	38 do....ls..rec.	52
4 sh Cam & Am...ls.	131	140 do....ls.	52⅝
5 sh Read R	47	2 do	52⅜
100 do....c.	47	7 sh Leh V R	54½
200 do....s.	47	14 sh Leh Nav	21
200 do.b5wn&in ls.	47	100 do....b30.	21⅛
200 sh Phil & E..ls.s30.	26	100 do....b60.	21⅛
		100 do	21⅛

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30 A. M.	142⅛	11·00 A. M.	142
10·00 "	142	11·30 "	142
10·17 "	141⅞	12·00 P. M.	141⅞
10·40 "	141⅞	12·30 "	142

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110¼@110⅜; 3 days, 110⅝@110¾. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 13@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 12½@5f. 10.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 113¼@113½; old 5-20s, 113@113¼; new 5 20s, 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; 5-20s, July, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1867, 108⅝@109; do., 1868, 108⅝@109¼; 10-40s, 107¼@107½; 7·30s, July, 108¾@109. Gold, 141¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113⅜; do. 1862, 113¼@113⅜; do., 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 111¼@111⅜; do. 1865, new, 108½@108⅝; do., 1867, new, 108⅝@108⅝; do., 1868, 108⅝@109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107¼@107⅜; do. 7·30s, July, 108⅝@108⅝; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; August, 1865, 118½@118⅝; do., September, 1865, 118@118¼; do. October, 1865, 117½@118. Gold, 141¾@142. Silver, 133½@135.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113½@113¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 108⅞@110; do., 1865, 111¼@111¼; do. July, 1865, 108⅜@108⅝; do. July, 1867 108⅝@108⅞; 1868, 108⅝@108⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 107¼@107¼; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 108½@108¾; 3d series, 108½@108⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864 119; May, 1865, 119; August, 1865, 118½@118⅜; September, 1865, 118@118¼; October, 1865, 117½@117⅝. Gold, 141¾@142.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 15.—The Flour Market continues dull, but we have no change to record in prices. The inquiry is entirely for the supply of the home consumers, and only a few hundred barrels were taken at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·25@9·25 for extras; $9·75@12 for prime and Ohio extra family; $9·50@11 for spring wheat do. do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and commands $9·25@9·50 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of prime Wheat are small, and there is no inquiry except for prime lots, which are held with much firmness. Sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio red at $2·4 @2·45. Rye is selling at $1·80@1·85 ℔ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of 2000 bushels Western mixed at $1·17. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 86@88c. and Southern at 89@90c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is unchanged. Sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $66 ℔ ton.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA....JULY 15.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M....83 | 11 A. M....93 | 2 P. M....99

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque E. A. Cochran, Swazy, Marseilles, E. A. Souder & Co.
N. G. brig Heinrich Moll, Brackherring, Stockholm, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr John Beatty, Price, Richmond, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Naonia, Smith, Portland, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, Oregon Mills, N. C., do.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, Boston, do.
Schr Transit, Rackett, Annasquam, do.
Schr E. Pharo, Falkenberg, Providence, Hammett & Neill.
Schr J. B. Myers, Ellwood, Boston, do.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, Boston, do.
Schr F. W. Perry, Risley, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Ida A. Jayne, Aldrich, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr M. R. Samson, Samson, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, Boston, Captain.
Schr Chowan, Goldthwaite, Williamsburg.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Arthur Rowe, Seymour, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Only Daughter, Headley, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, 4 days from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Arabella, Adams, 3 days from PocomokeRiver, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Transit, Rackett, from Providence.
Schr E. Pharo, Falkenberg, from Providence.
Schr J. B. Myers, Ellwood, from Boston.
Schr Ida A. Jayne, Aldrich, from Boston.
Schr F. W. Perry, Risley, from Danversport.
Schr Chowan, Goldthwaite, from Chester.

MEMORANDA.

Ship N. Mosher, Mosher, hence for Rotterdam, was off the Start 30th ult.
Ship Fogle, Goucher, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 3d inst.
Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, hence, at Havana 6th inst.
Barque John Ellis, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 4th inst. lat. 41 47, long. 65 38.
Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, Titcomb, hence, at Cardenas 4th inst.
Brig Annie Ada, Moore, hence, at Vigo 21st ult.
Schr Wild Pigeon, Phillips, for Philadelphia, sailed from Dighton 13th inst.
Schr Mary E. Jones, Terry, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 27th ult.
Schr Golden Dream, Bogart, for Philadelphia via Milk River, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 21st ult.
Schr E. S. Potter, Sparks, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 5th inst.
Schr Benj Strong, Brown, hence for Providence, at New York yesterday.
Schrs M. A. Tyler, Tyler; Ann Dole, Halsey; Kate V. Edwards, Lippincott; and Roodella Blew, Peterson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 11th instant.
Schr Samuel P. Hawes, Jackson, hence, at Providence 12th inst.
Schr Wm. F. Burden, Adams, hence for Boston, at Stonington 11th inst. detained by a thick fog.
Schrs R. Vanneman, Sharp, and Pathway, McElwee, hence, at Boston 13th inst.
Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg, hence, at Newburyport 11th inst.
Schrs Addie M. Bird, Merrill, and H. B. McCauley, Cain, hence, at Salem 11th inst.
Schr J. S. Weldin, Bowen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Salem 11th inst.
Schr Geo. R. Conover, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 11th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Arrived, steamship Cuba, Moodie, from Liverpool.
Ship Guiding Star, Hopkins, from Newport, W.
Barque Gessner, Jaburg, from Bremen.

RIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Simpson in a Transformation Scene.

From the N. Y. World.

Political Plutarchs are now busily engaged in furnishing nearly as many "Lives" of Grant as Grant has different names—from his sponsors in baptism, from Congressman Hamar, from the cadets at West Point, and from "boys 'round the corner." Most of these biographies must be as bewildering to Simpson as Simpson's numerous names are mystifying to his sponsors. The latest of these "Lives" is the work of an editor, assisted by a brevet major-general, the editor furnishing the fiction with regard to "Grant's Mental Characteristics," but omitting his speeches on Marshal Brown's paps, and other questions of public policy, and the brevet major-general exhibiting "Grant as a Great Strategist," but suppressing the statistics of his loss of men in the march from the Rapidan to the James. We have not been favored with a view of the volume entitled "Grant as a Man and a Soldier," but from the extracts which we find in the journal of the editor, who also edits Grant, we should say that the sight would be fully equal to the final transformation scene in the "White Fawn," with far more figures and a deal more coloring. For, to sum up in brief, no human being who has heretofore walked upon the face of the earth has possessed like attributes. He is at once the wisest, most wonderful, and most beautiful of men—seen through smoked glass—his eyes are large, deep, leonine, and very strong, equally capable of a resolution that nothing can withstand, and of shining with the steady light of benevolence and amiability. The eyes of Europe are as nothing to the eyes of Grant, and an ordinary calcium light is but a farthing rush in comparison. Such trash as this, to those who have seen the utterly expressionless face which flattering chromo-lithography fails to ilumine, will stamp the whole book as a grand blatherskite of bosh. It is nothing else. Simpson is tranfused and transfigured in a grand transformation scene and exhibited as a demigod. His silence is not due to stupidity, but to sagacity; his reckless sacrifice of human life was not slaughter, but strategy; his few victories in war were not gained by overwhelming numbers, but by great Moral Ideas. With this sort of bosh and butter country school districts and village libraries will be stuffed till after the November election. In this, as in other "Lives," the greatest pains are taken to show what Grant is not, and not to exhibit what he is. The people would like to know the few facts which can surely be ascertained and easily presented in a life so generally unimportant. For instance:—How comes it that this prodigy of intellect was graduated at West Point as near the foot of his class as he conveniently could get? Under what circumstances was his resignation asked and accepted by Major Rains in 1854? Is he a drunkard, as Phillips, Tilton, and other radicals insinuate? Does he know his own name? Has he the mental and moral qualities that fit him to be President? None of the biographies inform the public on these points, but, as compensations, we are told that he has eyes which in beauty are matched only by the fascinating smile of Colfax. We note, however, in this "Life of Grant as a Man and a Soldier," the attempt, as in other recent biographies, to compare Grant with Napoleon the Great, or Napoleon the Third—which of the two? for he is no more comparable with the last as a statesman than he is with the first as a soldier, or with either as a man. Mayhap these biographers of Simpson are insidiously preparing the public mind for a possible President who may choose to subsequently elect himself by bayonets to a Presidency of ten years, or by a *coup d'etat* at once advance himself to the throne of an Emperor. Not yet, Hiram Ulysses Sidney Simpson Napoleon.

Wade Hampton's Programme.

From the N. Y. Times.

General Wade Hampton is one of many who have allowed their hostility to the reconstruction policy to overcome the wiser promptings of their judgment. He very early urged the acceptance of the results of emancipation by conceding the principle of impartial suffrage. He professed a recognition of the fact that the old doctrine of white supremacy is untenable, whence he argued that it is expedient to base any plan of negro disfranchisement upon a principle which, equitably applied, would operate against all unfitness, whether in whites or blacks. He was, indeed, an early advocate of a policy of concession and conciliation, the adoption of which by the South would probably have prevented nearly all that is unpalatable in the present plan. And for this course he was for months put forward as an exemplar of the wisdom that would restrain the extreme tendencies of Southern politicians, and furnish a solid ground of compromise between the races when the States regain control of their affairs.

But Wade Hampton, having fallen once more among the Democracy, has dropped his first and pacific propositions, and gone over bodily to the extremists. A prominent man in the Convention which nominated Seymour and Blair, he has gone further than his fellows in interpreting the platform as a declaration of war against the equality of citizenship, which is the corner-stone of the Congressional scheme. As a speaker at the Union-square meeting, he took up the strain of Blair's letter, and predicted a contest of force if the Southern whites be not allowed their own way. With this view he demanded from his audience a pledge, the terms of which sufficiently show the present temper of the South Carolina Democracy:—

> "We can have no relief unless this great Democratic party will come out and pledge itself that we shall have a fair election—that the white people of the South shall vote, and I want you all to register an oath that when they do vote that these votes shall be counted, and if there is a majority of white votes, that you will place Seymour and Blair in the White House, in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them. I only want to see the election fair, and if they do that, even with the incubus of black rule, we can carry the Southern States." (Applause.)

The statement that "even with the incubus of black rule" the Democracy "can carry the Southern States," disposes of the plea on which the Wade Hampton class seek Northern sympathy. They represent themselves ordinarily as helpless under negro rule, while at other times they boast of their ability to carry the Democratic ticket. Perhaps the latter declaration is predicated on a repetition of the violence, the coercion, and the frauds by which the new Constitution is understood to have been defeated in Mississippi. Be this as it may, it is plain, from Mr. Wade Hampton's own showing, that the Southern whites are not slaves after all. If they now control the ballot-boxes, we do not see why they are horrified by negro suffrage. Why complain if it is ready to do their bidding?

The oath which the Northern Democracy are asked to register means more than appears on the surface. It is an assertion of the right of the Southern whites to vote at the Presidential election, whether the States in which they reside have or have not been restored to the Union. We have known for some time that under cover of this claim plans have been devised which menace the peace of the country. But Mr. Wade Hampton is the first, we believe, to proclaim and publicly indorse them.

The measure just passed by Congress places the matter on the proper basis. It declares beforehand that States, so called, which shall not have completed reconstruction will not be admitted to the Electoral College; in other words, that only the States represented in Congress will be recognized in the counting of votes. The declaration was not essential, since it is plain that where provisional governments continue the people have no better title to participate in the election than the inhabitants of Territories. But it is enacted in order that no charge of partisanship, or of an arbitrary exercise of power, may hereafter be preferred against Congress.

Under the operation of this law, it is possible that two or three of the ten States may be excluded from the electoral college. Mississippi will almost certainly be still out of the Union; Georgia is threatened with delay by the Democrats in the Legislature, who affirm their ability to prevent the ratification of the constitutional amendment; and the position of Virginia is not less doubtful. While, then, all the other States will, according to present appearances, be restored in season for the November contest, these three States may possibly be still unreconstructed. In that case their votes ought not to be, and will not be counted.

To this contingency, we believe, Mr. Wade Hampton's appeal refers. He calculates that the States which temporarily defeat the Reconstruction plan may be relied upon to support Seymour and Blair. And his purpose, and the purpose of a large section of the Democratic party, is to insist that their votes shall be counted, in defiance of law, and of whatever authority may be exerted in its support. It is a demand that that Rebel element which resists the authority of the Union, shall share the privileges of its Government—by violence, if necessary.

The case revealed by Wade Hampton is yet worse. In speaking of the Presidential vote, he excludes altogether the enfranchised negroes. He requires that the contest between Grant and Seymour be determined by the whites alone. "If there is a majority of white votes," he says, Seymour and Blair shall be installed "in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them." Blair's letter is not more revolutionary than this purpose of the South Carolina chivalry. It is madness, of course. But it is a madness which indicates the temper at work in the mind of the Southern Democracy.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Gold Ring.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A great many people wonder why gold remains at such a high premium, and why everything the people buy is high accordingly. They reason naturally enough that the government and the business of the country are in a solvent condition; that the war ended three years ago and peace has been firmly established; that the income of the government is greater than the current expenditure; that the gold receipts from customs exceed the demand for coin to pay the interest of the debt; that we produce eighty to a hundred millions a year of the precious metals from our own mines, and that the treasury has in its vaults nearly all the time a hundred millions or upwards of specie—as much as the Bank of England ordinally holds to represent the whole paper circulation of that national establishment. They reason thus, and then ask with surprise why we have not specie payments, or, at least, why gold is not at a much lower premium.

There are two causes chiefly for this anomalous and unnecessary state of things. First, the stupidity and mismanagement of the Secretary of the Treasury, and next the operations of the gold gamblers of Wall street. Mr. McCulloch and the pettifogging financiers in Congress are continually talking about a superabundance of currency and the necessity of contraction in order to bring about specie payments. Of course specie payments could be forced if the greater part of the paper money in circulation were withdrawn; but the people would be left without a sufficient circulating medium, and the whole country, except a few capitalists and bondholders, would be thrown into bankruptcy and ruin. Amputation might be successfully accomplished, but the patient would be killed. The precious metals cannot answer all the purposes of trade. They do not in England or any other great commercial country. They are merely representative in part, and that a small part, of paper values and of business transactions. It is impossible to define the precise proportions one should bear to the other. That must depend upon the circumstances, nature of trade, geographical extent, and other things of each nation. The Bank of England is allowed to issue double the amount of notes to its specie reserve, independent of the circulating notes of all the other banks.

We require in this country a greater proportion and a larger circulation of paper than they have in England. Business is carried on there in a more strictly commercial manner, upon extensive individual credits; here trade is more from hand to hand, and requires the use of a more abundant currency. It is a question whether we have now more currency than the country needs, especially if it were more evenly and generally distributed. It is certain there is not more than will be needed within a few years. Nor is there much more actually in circulation than before the war, if we take into account the legal tenders required to be held in reserve by the banks and the amount lying always in the Treasury, and if we calculate the whole amount of bank issues throughout the country at the time the war commenced. No, it is not the superabundance of paper currency, nor the want of precious metals, that prevents us returning to specie payments, but the mismanagement of Mr. McCulloch, the Treasury ring, and the gold gamblers of Wall street.

During the war and since the gold transactions in this city—buying and selling gold, so called—amounted to several hundred millions a day, and now, in the slack times, the average transactions probably amount to little less than a hundred millions a day. This is all fictitious, nothing but gambling. No gold is used, or at most a very significant amount. Hundreds of millions are bought and sold when the parties have none and never see the color of the metal. Strange to say, too, these bogus gold transactions on such a magnitude are carried on chiefly by a few persons, a dozen or so, and they for the most part foreigners. All the gold actually needed for commercial purposes by our merchants for paying duties and balances of trade abroad is not over over half a million to a million a day all the year round. This would rarely have any effect upon the price. There is an abundance for this purpose. The amount required would have no influence in depreciating the currency, in keeping up the price of gold or in retarding specie payments. It is the fictitious gambling business of Wall street, and not the legitimate business of trade, that keeps up the price of gold and the price of everything we buy or use.

Mr. McCulloch plays into the hands of these bogus capitalists and gold gamblers. The Treasury ring is not a myth, but a lamentable reality. The members of it in New York are favored by the Secretary. They get information directly, or indirectly, from him which enables them to put gold up or down as they please, and to make large fortunes. They have their agents in Washington, who are made acquainted with the secrets of the Treasury Department and exercise an extraordinary influence over it. Butler, when he got hold of the Sam Ward despatch in his impeachment investigations, supposed he was on the right scent for the information he wanted, but he was on the wrong track. Had he been investigating the gold operations of the Treasury ring he might have made useful discoveries. We look with astonishment at the enormous whisky frauds and other frauds on the Government, and with reason; but we doubt if all of them together amount to as much as the losses to the Government and people through the operations of the Treasury ring and the mismanagement of Mr. McCulloch. The Secretary has the power to prevent these evils, but he neither has the ability nor inclination.

Some remedy is imperatively demanded. The administration of the departments, and particularly of the Treasury Department, is disorganized, corrupt, and inefficient. The country must look to Congress. It should begin with Wall street. To break up the Treasury ring and to prevent the gold gamblers from keeping up the price of gold with the depreciation of the currency, it should tax heavily all these pretended sales of gold. The legitimate transactions for commerce might be exempted upon proof, but the gamblers should be made to pay high. A sliding scale might be established and such laws framed as to catch all the bogus operators and let the legitimate and honest merchants escape. This would tend to break up the Wall street den and Treasury ring. At least the Government might derive a handsome income from such a tax. We hope Congress will do something to remedy this monstrous evil before it adjourns.

The Prospect.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Too great confidence in the success of Grant and Colfax we especially deprecate. That they will be elected, we do most heartily believe; that they *must* be elected, whether the proper effort be made or not, we do not believe, and we would warn every friend of our cause and its representatives against the delusion. If we should generally conclude that we cannot be beaten, and thereupon confine our exertions to shouting over our anticipated victory, we shall awake, when too late, to find ourselves badly beaten.

What we do believe is this:—It is at least twice as easy to elect Grant and Colfax as it would be to elect Seymour and Blair. If the efforts put forth on either hand shall be equal, we believe the Chicago nominees will receive fully two-thirds of the electoral votes cast. And such is the result that we confidently expect to work for and secure.

The *World* attempts to show a good front for its candidates as follows:—

STATES FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

In canvassing the question with the delegates to the convention since the nomination was made, the following States are put down as sure for Seymour and Blair:—

Connecticut	6	Delaware	3
New York	33	Kentucky	11
New Jersey	7	*Missouri*	11
Pennsylvania	26	*Wisconsin*	8
Ohio	21	*Kansas*	3
California	5	Maryland	7
Indiana	13		
Oregon	2	Total	160
Nevada	3		

One hundred and fifty-nine votes are all that is necessary for election, and in the above table there are one hundred and sixty electoral votes without counting one of the Southern States engaged in the Rebellion. In the list of States given, every one save three, in which a State election has been held in the last eighteen months, has gone Democratic. In all, the local elections have exhibited great Democratic gains, sufficient to insure the State for the Democracy this fall.

We have not counted Illinois in the list, but the delegates to the Convention declared that there was no doubt but Pendleton would carry that State. If it would be certain for Pendleton, then it can be safely counted for Seymour and Blair. In addition to this, the States of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi are certain to give a Democratic majority with any fair chance for voting. This will give twenty-four more electoral votes and swell the Democratic column to 184. But the Republicans are laboring to exclude the votes of the States of Virginia, Texas, and Mississippi, by legislation in Congress. If the electoral votes of these States are not counted, then there will be in the Electoral College 294 votes, and 148 will be all that will be necessary to elect. The Democracy can then lose Ohio, and still secure a majority of the Electoral College, without counting any from the South; or, by carrying Ohio, they can lose Missouri, Wisconsin, and Kansas, and still elect their ticket without receiving a vote from the South. There is, therefore, every reason for encouragement to Democracy, and the election of Seymour and Blair may be put down as a certainty.

Comments by the Tribune.

We have given the *World's* bulletin *verbatim*, in order that our readers may see how bad the case really is. Ohio—which has gone heavily Republican at every Presidential and every Governor's election since there was a Republican party, and which, even last fall, elected her Republican Governor by 2983 majority—is "put down as sure for Seymour and Blair." Why not Vermont also?

Missouri gave Lincoln 71,676 votes to 31,626 for McClellan, and at her last election (1866) gave 62,187 Republican to 40,958 Democrat. We are quite aware that Price's army has returned to the State, and is solid for Seymour and Blair; but not a man of it can lawfully vote, and the Republicans hold the registries. Missouri may not give Grant quite so large a majority as Massachusetts will; but she can hardly fail to give him 20,000.

Kansas never yet failed to go largely Republican since the Missouri Border Ruffians stopped voting the Cincinnati Directory at her polls; and at her last Governor's election (1866) thus proclaimed her conviction:—

Crawford, *Rep*.....19,370 McDowell, *Dem*.....8151
Republican majority......11,219.

Her vote for Congress was just about the same. She will this fall poll 50,000 votes, whereof Grant and Colfax will have more than 10,000 majority. We do not guess this; we infer it from her whole past history.

Wisconsin never yet gave an anti-republican majority since the Republican party was formed, never chose an anti-Republican Governor, delegation to Congress or Legislature, and never meant to choose an anti-Republican United States Senator, though she was badly sold in the re-election of James R. Doolittle, now chairman of the Democratic Congress Committee. Last fall, when every whiffler went against us, she re-elected her Republican Governor (Fairchild) by 4764 majority, and went Republican on every ticket; this Spring, she chose Republican Judges on a light vote by some 6000 majority. The highest vote she ever cast was in 1860, when Lincoln had 20,202 majority in an aggregate of 152,018. We believe she will this fall poll about 20,000 majority. If Doolittle were on the other ticket, Wisconsin would give over 25,000 majority against him.

—We will not further pursue this analysis, but simply state summarily our convictions:

The only States that we consider morally certain to vote for Seymour and Blair are Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware; and even Delaware *might* be carried by Grant if his friends were as active and zealous as they should be. Kentucky will give the Republican ticket over sixty thousand votes; but, as her Rebels all vote, while every colored man—including even those who fought to put down the Rebellion—is disfranchised, we do not expect to carry her. Were either the Rebels disfranchised or the blacks enfranchised, she would vote for Grant; and so with Maryland.

We shall not carry *all* the remaining States; but we shall zealously contest them all, and hope to carry at least three-fourths of their electoral votes. A good many of them are beyond doubt. Vermont will give Grant about three to one for Seymour; Massachusetts at least two to one; Tennessee at least as much; and we shall be disappointed if Maine, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Michigan do not each give Grant more than 10,000 majority. We hope to give good majorities for Grant in many other States; but enough.

Finally—though bets prove nothing but the confidence of the parties—we happen to know that a Republican from another State, who was here when Seymour was nominated, left $10,000 at the St. Nicholas to be invested on the election of Grant and Colfax, if any Seymourite should have equal faith in the success of his ticket. We have not yet heard of any one going for that money.

Political Dishonesty.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Democaatic party must henceforth bear the responsibility of educating the public mind for an essentially dishonest method of dealing with the national debt. The following plank in the New York platform must be recognized in history as the first overt step towards repudiation upon the obligations of the United States:—

> "Third. The payment of the public debt where the obligations do not expressly state on their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide payment in coin, should be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

The first instinct of the people at large accorded with the understanding of the bondholders when they invested in the bonds. The subscribers to the Five-twenties unquestionably believed they were taking an obligation, the principal of which was payable in gold, the Secretary of the Treasury and his loan agents plainly asserting as much, while the general public have felt themselves insulted at any intimations by foreign censors that the bonds would be ultimately retired in any other way. A class of politicians, however, who openly make boast of their contempt of the claims of the bondholders, have put forth the doctrine that as the word gold does not occur in connection with the principal of the bonds, neither on the face of the obligations, nor in the acts authorizing their issue, it is therefore competent for the Government to determine that the intention was they should be redeemed in paper currency.

This we unhesitatingly pronounce to be a direct challenge of whatever there may be of dishonest sentiment in the heart of the country—a temptation of an honestly disposed people to flagrant injustice; an attempt to build a financial policy upon rascality.

It is not easy to comprehend the logic of this Democratic temptation to dishonor. If it were necessary, in order to render the bonds payable in gold, that gold should be stipulated on the face of the bonds, or in the authorizing acts, surely it should be equally necessary, in order to their being payable in a depreciated currency, that greenbacks be specifically designated as the medium of payment; but these repudiators find no more mention of the latter than of the former. If the Government meant anything different in the word "dollars" from what it has always meant; if it meant not actually dollars, but suspended promises to pay them; then, in negotiating the bonds, it was bound in honesty to say so.

The Government, through its agents, did at that time construe the term "dollars" as meaning gold; and now the Democratic party promises that, if admitted to power, it will accommodate the large non-bond-holding class by determining that the term means not gold but paper. Nowhere, in the domain of universal politics, is there to be found such a shamelessly dishonest bid for power.

Taxing Bonds.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

There is a portion of the Democratic press which openly acknowledges the humiliating truth that the platform of their party is dishonest, that it explicitly demands of the Government the robbery of its creditors. But there is another portion which is either very ill-informed or very uncandid; and some of them even pretend that there is nothing in their platform inconsistent with perfect good faith.

The Democratic party, the resolutions say, demand "equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities."

Now there are two distinct authorities under which taxes are laid in this country—that of the National Government and that of the State government. The National Government taxes trade, manufactures, business, and incomes. It has never attempted to tax "equally every species of property, according to its real value." Such a tax is expressly forbidden by the Constitution, which prohibits any direct taxation, except when apportioned among the States according to population. By "direct tax" has always been understood a tax levied directly upon persons or upon property, in distinction from duties, imposts, and excises. To avoid this prohibition Congress has not taxed property as such at all.

But the States tax property, and nothing else. The assessments they make are of the "real value" of both real and personal property, as the assessors estimate it; and the fundamental principle of State taxation is "equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value."

The only important exception to this principle has always been the limitation of the power of the State by the paramount power of the nation. But this limitation has always been jealously enforced by the courts of the United States, in defiance of the "States Rights" party.

The State of Maryland levied a tax upon the Branch Bank of the United States in Baltimore. Chief Justice Marshall decided the law a dead letter. A little later the State of Ohio deliberately attempted to tax another branch of the same bank out of existence. The whole Supreme Court agreed that the act in the statute book was waste paper.

Pennsylvania was the next State to try the Calhoun doctrine in practice. She undertook to tax national officers in her territory for their salaries. Mr. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of the whole court, including Chief Justice Taney, that "the States are restrained by such prohibitions as are implied when the exercise of the right of a State conflicts with the perfect execution of another sovereign power delegated to the United States. That occurs when taxation by a State acts upon the instruments and emoluments and persons which the United States may use and employ as necessary and proper means to execute their sovereign powers." (16 Peters 435.) Pennsylvania cannot, therefore, tax the salaries of national officeholders.

But South Carolina went further than Maryland, or Pennsylvania, or Ohio, only to get a still more decided rebuff. She enacted, forty years ago, for the city of Charleston, in very similar language, precisely what the New York platform demands; an equal tax on all kinds of personal property, "including stocks of the United States." The Supreme Court declared the act an attack on the sovereignty of the United States, and, therefore, unconstitutional and void.

Finally, the State of New York, under the government of Horatio Seymour, made a persistent and ingenious effort to evade this principle. For two years she continued the struggle of cunning against the Constitution, endeavoring first by a tax on the capital of the banks, and afterwards by a tax on "a valuation equal to the amount of their stock and of their surplus earnings," to do that indirectly which could not be done directly. But the Supreme Court, in successive decisions, brushed away all the cobwebs spun around the constitutional principle, and declared that the United States could not submit to the exercise of any power by a State which might be used to destroy their sovereignty.

Every other species of property but that connected with the paramount powers of the General Government is everywhere subject to taxation, and, in this State, is heavily taxed. But there is no single legal proposition which is more clearly established than this, that "equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities," is unconstitutional and impossible.

Yet the Democratic party solemnly demand this. They attack the Constitution, they deny the settled law of the land, they transfer the Rebellion, beaten in war, to the field of political finance; they revive the extinct doctrines of Calhoun, which it has just cost half a generation of our growth to put down.

An effort is made to escape the issue by assuming that the platform demands taxation by the general Government, and by that alone. But to do this seriously, one must further assume that he is addressing fools.

For the platform does not say anything about the authority which shall levy the taxes it demands. Will it be said that the Convention meant "equal taxation by the United States?"

No; for the Convention has taken pains to show that it meant no such thing. It says expressly "equal taxation of every species of property." This phrase is nonsense, if applied to the United States. They tax no property at all; but, so far as they are concerned, all property is alike exempt.

The only tax levied by the general Government which has any semblance at all of a property tax is that upon incomes. It is now, and has been for several years, levied "equally on every species of property, including Government bonds," according to the annual income they yield. Thus the phrase in question is doubly seen to be nonsense if applied to the national system of taxation.

But applied as it is meant, to the present exemption of the bonds from the taxation to which farms, houses, mortgages, and railroad stocks are subject in this State and in every State, it has a clear and consistent sense.

It means the overthrow of the Supreme Court. It means the destruction of the nation's sovereignty. It means the supremacy of each State over the General Government. It means all that Lee fought for in Virginia and Seymour in New York during the war. It means all that we thought Grant had ended forever at Vicksburg and at Richmond.

But it means yet more than this. The laws under which these bonds were issued contained the assurance that they shall be "exempt from taxation by or under municipal authority." This is a part of the bargain agreed upon between the United States and its creditors. The Democratic party demand the deliberate breaking of this bargain. Their platform on paying the bonds in greenbacks is at least bold dishonesty; but this on taxation is a mean kind of theft. The Pendleton doctrine may fairly rank with highway robbery, but the Seymour addition savors of the pickpocket.

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218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STREET
Has a large assortment of MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 5 15]

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
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NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
52 PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
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806.—CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—THE HIGHest price paid for Ladies and Gents. Address H. BRITTON, 4 16 1m2p No. 806 SOUTH Street.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.

NEALL & McBRIDE,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.,
AND DISTILLERS OF
FINE OLD RYE, BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA
WHISKY,
PURE AND UNADULTERATED,
No. 151 South FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Liquors by the Bottle and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. 1 2thstu9

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Doré" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.
My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer
A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT THE OLD STAND,
S.E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.
And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
A. B. WARDEN.
Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 3 3 wfm2m

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
WRIGGINS & CO.,
(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their new Jewelry store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.
WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.
Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.
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WRIGGINS & CO.,
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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
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WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
WATCHES OF THE FINEST MAKERS,
DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY,
Of the latest styles,
SOLID SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, ETC. ETC.
SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES,
A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings. [5 1]p

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

TURRET CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and dealer in fine Watches, French Clocks, Gold Jewelry, Etc., No. 22 N. SIXTH street, having received the agency of
STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS,
is prepared to make estimates and contracts for putting up these Clocks for Town Halls, Churches, School Houses, Etc., in the full assurance that they are the best and cheapest
TURRET CLOCKS
in the United States.
Inquiries by mail promptly answered. 5 28

THE STEAM GENERATOR
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
This Company are now prepared to furnish
WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,
Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.
OFFICE OF COMPANY,
(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),
No. 528 WALNUT STREET.
NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.
EDWARD H. GRAHAM, Secretary and Treasurer.
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UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Bookmakers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour, dry out, and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia "Inquirer," Harper Bros., American Tract Society, and others. T. D. GRAGIN & CO., Sole agents, No. 120 COMMERCE Street. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Wagner, the composer, is writing a novel.

—The locusts have left Indiana.

—Can the promising representatives of the pisciculturists be said to be ova-drawn?

—"Flirtation chairs" are a summer hotel furniture.

—Forty bar-keepers to one hotel in Saratoga.

—A New York belle refuses to go to Newport because she can't have forty dresses.

—An English paper credits America with the largest capitalist in the world.

—The Prince d'Aremburg has married the great heiress M'lle de Grefulhe.

—The story that Theodorus is alive in Abyssinia is again rife.

—The Chateau Lafitte vineyard sold recently for $900,000.

—Mrs. Lester Wallack is among the Catskills.

—Bergh has left the cruel city for Lake Mahopac.

—Liverpool has a new paper, the *Dawn*. The New Bedford *Mercury* hopes it won't break.

—A Staten Island nob boasts of giving his horses a pailful of champagne every day.

—Bishop Kimball used to be a potter. He is now clay.

—A Sunday-school boy defines conscience as an inward iron clad.

—London paid $1,000,000 to make Southwark bridge free.

—Mad'lle Nilsson is engaged for Paris next season, and will not come hither.

—Senator Grimes has almost entirely recovered his health.

—The watering-place dailies have commenced publication.

—Smith, the newspaper agent, intends to contest John Stuart Mill's seat in Parliament.

—The Emperor of Brazil pays 23 per cent. of his income to help on the war.

—A fine old English gentleman was eaten by a donkey the other day.

—Fishing with tame cormorants is a new sport in England.

—A Vienna letter writer tells of seeing a lady in the first circles there drink four quarts of beer at one sitting.

—Twenty-four square miles of the Yorkshire moors, in England, are on fire, and sheep, game and grass are destroyed.

—Boucicault will retire from the stage in Dublin in the fall, and bring out a book on theatrical subjects.

—Berdan has got up a new breech-loading rifle at Hartford that is something particularly fine.

—A miner at Helena, Montana, is expecting the arrival of the two dear girls to whom he is engaged.

—The Chinese ambassadors venture the opinion that we cook ice-cream very well in this country.

—A sensational preacher in London advertises the subject of his sermon, a la Madame Rachel, "Beautiful forever."

—An ugly old bachelor suggests that births should be published under the head of "new music."

—During one of the late storms a jockey and his horse were killed by lightning in Yorkshire, England.

—The English papers mention the death of a young man in London from inhaling carbolic acid gas to cure a toothache.

—A friend of a recently married couple, being asked what family the bride was of, replied, "The Gad-ites, I should think, as she is always in the street."

—Gustavus Adolphus Whalebone is the name of a Londoner who never would have been mentioned beyond the seas but for his cognomen.

—The *Tomahawk* is moved to say that, if delayed much longer, the railings at Hyde Park will be supplied by the public instead of the Government.

—The laboratory of the arsenal at Ludwigsburg, near Stuttgart, was recently totally destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated to exceed $250,000.

—The proverbial "Jersey lightning" appears to have its equivalent abroad from the fact that a Scotchman was lately killed in Salford, England, by imbibing a quart and a half of whisky.

—The population of France is 38,067,074, of which 19,014,109 are males and 19,052,965 are females. Out of 4551 criminals convicted in 1866, 3853 were men and only 698 women.

—The moors on the Cleveland hills, Yorkshire, England, were recently set fire to by sparks from an engine to the extent of twenty-four miles.

—Charles Matthews, the elder, being asked what he was going to do with his son (the young man's profession was that of an architect)—"Why," answered the comedian, "he is going to draw houses, like his father."

—An ugly lady is always anxious to marry, and young gentlemen are seldom anxious to marry her. This is the result of two mechanical powers—the inclined plane and leave her.

—Pendleton's house was in direct telegraphic communication with Tammany Hall during the Convention, a wire having been extended from the main line near Cumminsville, Ohio.

—The bad are never completely happy and at ease, though possessed of everything that this world can bestow; and the good are never completely miserable, although deprived of everything that this world can take away.

On the 31st of March, 1867, the quantity of iron ballast in the British dock-yards was 58,302 tons, adding to which the ballast on board of ships in commission, coast guard cruisers, etc., gave a total of 72,579 tons.

—The cab and omnibus drivers and conductors of Manchester, England, lately held a meeting for the purpose of forming a society for the protection of their interests. It was proposed that said society should be conducted on the principle of a benefit or friendly society.

—The King of the Belgians has subscribed a beautiful gold watch and chain, together with a sum of $200, towards the regatta to come off on the canal of the Allee Verte during the present month, under the management of the National Sport Club of Brussels.

—Miss Carpenter writes that she intends leaving England for India about October next in order to establish, on as complete a scale as her means will allow, a female training-school on the government principle of non-interference with religion and social customs.

—According to statistics recently published, the value of goods exported from British India by sea during 1866 was £67,056,475, of which £65,492,123 was produced by merchandize, and £2,165,252 by treasure. The principal articles exported include raw cotton, valued at £35,587,389; opium at £11,122,748; rice at £4,909,562. The exports of bullion during 1866 consisted of £339,819 in gold, and £540,369 in silver, from Bengal; of £161,683 in silver from Madras; and of £308,599 in gold, and of £308,599 in silver from Bombay.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE BOYS IN BLUE.—The Committee of the National Executive Committee of the Boys in Blue met yesterday at 11 o'clock, General Fisher in the Chair. The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Plans were agreed upon for conducting the campaign.

The following uniform was adopted:—A blue fatigue cap, blue cape, and ordinary torch, leaving it discretionary with the different organizations as to whether a small flag should be attached to the torch.

The badge to be worn at all times will be composed of three ribbons—red, white, and blue—either worn at the button-hole or in the form of a rosette, and attached to the bottom a small medallion likeness of General U. S. Grant.

It was resolved that the President and Secretary be authorized to act for the committee in all matters, and to modify, alter, or amend party actions of the committee, or act for the committee in future, but that they be advised in all important matters to call the committee together.

It was also resolved that the next meeting be held at the Astor House, New York, September 1, 1868. Adjourned.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The regular monthly temperance meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, was held last evening. William H. Scott, Esq., presided. An address on the subject of temperance was delivered by J. Henry Smythe, Esq. Thos. M. Coleman, Esq., was called on and delivered an address.

The debate on the question, "Is total abstinence from intoxicating beverages an essential element of Christianity?" followed, each debater speaking five minutes. The pledge of the association was then brought forward, and an opportunity of signing given to all, and the meeting closed. This pledge is accessible at all times at the secretary's desk. The vocal and instrumental music was very fine.

AN OFFICER STABBED.—Last evening, Francis Morgan, a constable of the Third Ward, was stabbed or cut in the abdomen and severely wounded, at a restaurant in South street, below Seventh. It is alleged that the wound was inflicted by a milk dealer, named George Hagan, and the story is that Morgan was under the influence of liquor, and struck Hagan on the head with a pitcher, upon which he drew a knife and cut the constable. Morgan was taken to the Hospital, where his wound was dressed. Hagan was arrested and removed to the lock-up, to await the result of Morgan's wound. Morgan has been a constable for several years in the Third Ward. Hagan resides on Seventh street, below Shippen. Both men are married.

TABLES TURNED.—Mr. Wm. Dornan, who was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Smith yesterday on the charge of removing distilled spirits otherwhere than in a bonded warehouse, was discharged, and Wm. Oves, a witness against him, on his own admission, was held for a further hearing to answer the charge of aiding and abetting fraudulent removals.

HOSPITAL CASES.—John McCanna, aged forty-four, residing in Hey street, fell off the roof of a house and seriously injured himself.

Edward Fitzpatrick, aged forty-two, residing at 605 Wall street, had his head badly injured by a fall at Sixth and South streets.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A lot of corks, with which experiments were being made at Greble's marble yard, Chestnut above Seventeenth street, were destroyed by fire last evening at nine o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—Mayor McMichael has given notice that the provisions of the following ordinance for the suppression of nuisances will be strictly enforced during the summer months:—"Section 1. That it shall not be lawful for any person to cast any kitchen or other offal into any of the public streets, lanes, or alleys of the city of Philadelphia, under a penalty of two dollars for each and every offense.

—The Italian societies for mutual aid and improvement in this country heretofore have worked separately. A Convention is to be held on the 18th, 20th, and 21st of this month, for the purpose of adopting measures that will bring about a unity of action on this subject. Mr. G. Patroni has been chosen as a delegate to represent this city.

—The Young Men's Keystone Club held a meeting last evening, and adjourned over until the second Tuesday in August next.

—A pair of buffalo calves are on free exhibition at No. 929 Market street. They were captured a few days ago on the Western prairies.

—A stated meeting of Hod Carriers' Union will be held Friday evening, at Logan Hall, Seventeenth and Vine streets.

—A special meeting of the Union Republican City Executive Committee will be held at the National Union Club House, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

FIXING THE PRICE OF A BRIDE IN INDIA.—The *Indian Daily News* gives an account of a social reform which has just been effected. It has hitherto been a custom among the Coles (Singbhom) to sell daughters to bridegrooms—an institution peculiar to the race. The prices asked were so exorbitant (forty and fifty head of cattle being common) as to cause for some years past a falling off in the number of marriages and an increased immoral intimacy between the two sexes. Every district officer who has taken any interest in the Coles has endeavored to advise them to alter their custom on this point, but unfortunately without success. Colonel Dalton, commissioner of Chota Nagpore, now reports that the people have at last yielded their prejudices in regard to it. The evils resulting from the exorbitant demands for Cole ladies have been recently very frequent, and in taking the opinion of the most intelligent of the Coles as to devising a remedy, it was discovered that they themselves were prepared for a change, but that no person would take the initiative. The commissioner, however, convened a punchayet, and it was resolved by all the mankis and leading men that the bride's pun or price in future was not to exceed ten head of cattle—this also was nominal, as the ten head will include a pair of oxen, a cow and seven rupees, and for the poor only seven rupees, without any cattle. The change is a very remarkable event in the history of the Coles.

ABYSSINIAN TREASURES AND TROPHIES.—The stolen treasures and trophies of the Tower of London will receive a considerable addition from the Abyssinian spoils. Among Theodore's jewels are two crowns, one for State and the other for ordinary purposes. The State crown is of gold, rising to a height of about eighteen inches in three tiers; it is inlaid either with precious stones or admirable imitations. The work is very fine, and the weight such as only the head of a powerful man could bear. The common crown is of dark silk velvet, and was, no doubt, at one time very fine, but age has dimmed its brightness. The robes are gorgeous, the state robe being made of gold tinsel, worked in floss, and lined with a rich brown satin. The pattern is very chaste, and the workmanship can scarcely be excelled in any civilized country. The second robe is one which Theodore expressly offered to be made for her Majesty Queen Victoria, but "unavoidable circumstances" intervening, the black monarch kept it himself for some time and finally gave it to one of the German artisans at Magdala, who gave it up to Sir Robert Napier. The materials of this robe are not so rich, nor are the ornaments as chaste and valuable as those of the State robe, but the filigree work of Indian pattern is exquisitely done. The seal of the king is one of an ordinary character, and bears the name of Theodore. It is supposed to have been made in London. There are also the royal slippers of a shape somewhat after the Japanese; they are covered with gold scales, and appear to have been frequently worn.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·41	MOON RISES	0·58
SUN SETS	7·30	HIGH WATER	10·16

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON,
THOMAS POTTER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 24
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	June 30
Europe	Brest	New York	July 4
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 4
America	Southampton	New York	July 7
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 7
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	July 7
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	July 8
FOR EUROPE.			
China	New York	Liverpool	July 15
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	July 16
Hansa	New York	Bremen	July 16
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 18
France	New York	Liverpool	July 18
Europa	New York	Glasgow	July 18
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 25
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 28
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Missouri	New York	Havana & Nas	July 16
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	July 16
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	July 20
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 21
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 24
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	July 25
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque E. F. Herriman, Herriman, Havre, Warren & Gregg.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Hyannis, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr A. Pelo, Pitt, Boston, do.
Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, Bristol, do.
Schr Seventy-six, Teel, Bath, Tyler & Co.
Schr R. Law, York, Annsquam, Weld, Nagle & Co.
St'r Alida, Lenn'g, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr C. C. Holmes, Dixon, 6 days from Norfolk, with lumber and shingles to W. A. Levering.

Schr Star, Crowell, from Portland, with headings to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr President A. Johnson, Dumich, from Choptank River, in ballast to J. T. Justus.

Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr John Rowlett, Brady, from Nanticoke.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 12—5 P. M.—The brig Union, from Havana, has just arrived for orders, and reports speaking 9th inst. off Cape Henry, brig Redwood, from Caibarien for Newport, R. I. The following vessels went to sea last evening:—Barques Annie W. Weston, for San Francisco; Eidwold, for Stettin; schrs L. S. Levering, J. W. Hall, Carrie Walker, W. T. Dearborn, Cordelia Newkirk, G. S. Adams, R. Seaman, S. S. Bickmore, E. F. Cabada and H. A. Weeks, all for Boston; Harp, for Bangor; A. E. Martin, A. D. Scull, Sidney Price, and J. W. Wilson, for Salem; J. G. Runyon, and Sedona, for Newburyport; R. Souder, and Vesta, for Portland; Chas. Cooper, for Harwick; Pearl, for Beverly; J. H. Perry, and Sarah, for New Bedford; Jane Kennedy, for Chincoteague; Ridie, for St. Martin's; M. K. Carlisle, for Fall River; Westmoreland, for Providence; Mendora, for Gloucester; Lamartine, for Fall River; Wm. Sister, Thomaston and Admiral, for Salem, all from Philadelphia; L. P. Halleck, from New York for Virginia; J. Irvin, from Virginia for Egg Harbor; Gen. Torbert, and J. H. Tilton, from Chincoteague for New York; Minnie Eva, from Newbern for New York; Sarah Lavinia, from Virginia for do.; M. E. Femerick, from Boston for Georgetown, DC.

Barque Dora, from Rio Janeiro, remains at the Breakwater, waiting orders; schr John Shay, from Sagua la Grande, has been ordered to New York.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Nereid, Bearse, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 1st inst.

Ship Adelaide Norris, Reed, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 1st inst.

Ship Lilian, Took, hence for Antwerp, was off Brixham 30th ult.

Ship Helene, Knuth, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 1st inst.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, cleared at New Orleans 8th inst. for Philadelphia via Havana, with 448 bales cotton, 14 bales paper stock, 3 bales moss, 102 empty bbls., 14 bxs. hardware, and 18 bdls. collars for Phila.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Barque Glasgow, Craine, hence for Hamburg, was off the Start 29th ult.

Barque Amelia, McDonald, hence, at Genoa 25th ult.

Barque Volant, Castner, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 7th inst.

Brig Nimwaukee, Wiswell, from Remedios, at Newport 11th inst.—was reported bound to Philadelphia.

Brig A. H. Curtis, Merriman, 19 days from Cardenas, at New York 13th inst.

Brig H. C. Brooks, McLean, hence, at Newport 11th instant.

Brig Kate Smith, Shaw, from London for Philadelphia, was off Dartmouth 29th ult.

Schr John Shay, Vaughen, 12 days from Sagua, via Delaware Breakwater, at New York 13th inst.

Schr A. Devereux, Rich, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leghorn 20th ult.

Schr Cornelia, Carroll, hence for Mystic, at New York 13th inst.

Schrs Edward Ewing, McDevitt, from New Haven, and Breeze, Overton, from Port Jefferson, both for Philadelphia, at New York 13th inst.

Schr Central America, McLane, hence, at Satilla 4th instant.

Schr Hattie Gilchrist, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 10th inst.

Schr Island Belle, Pierce, hence for Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.

Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, hence, at Providence 11th inst.

Schr Glenwood, Laurence, hence, at Newport 11th instant.

Schr Lehman Blew, Blew, hence, at Boston 13th inst.

Schrs Hannah G. Hand, Taylor; P. Boice, Adams; Wm. F. Phelps, Cranmer; and Charles Stickney, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia; and E. S. Janickson, from Philadelphia for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.

Schr Gussie Floyd, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.

Schrs Ellwood Doran, hence for Salem; Gov. Burton; Louisa F. Smith, McGreen; Edwin F. Allen; S. T. Wines, Hiker; Jesse B. Smith; R. S. Miller, Smith; James Alderdice, Jackaway, from Boston for Philadelphia; S. L. Russell, Smith, from Lynn for do.; Brandywine, Ireland, from Salem for do., at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

Schr Pecora, Ceril, hence, at Providence 13th inst.

Schrs Thomas Borden, Wrightington, and Salmon Washburn, Cummings, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 11th instant.

Schr Mary E. Van Cleaf, McCobb, hence, at Portland 11th inst.

Schrs Alice B. Parker; Clara, Mulford; D. S. Mershon, Ayres; E. L. Smith, Smith; John Cadwalader, Steelman; Emily and Jennie Hewitt; North Pacific, Ireland; P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton; and Thomas Clyde, Scull, sailed from Salem 11th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, and Minnie Reppler, Steelman, sailed from Salem 12th inst. for Philadelphia.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Alexandria 13th inst.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

t18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1·25, and upwards. AT DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1868.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, 20th of July, from responsible parties, who will keep on hand and deliver at the various Barracks and Offices in Washington and for Lincoln Depot, about (3125) three thousand one hundred and twenty-five tons of merchantable, white ash, anthracite coal, egg size, free from slate and dust, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, as follows:—

At Sedgwick Barracks, on N street, between 17th and 18th streets ....about 180 tons.
At Russell Barracks on E street, between New Jersey avenue and 1st street east ....about 280 tons.
At Lincoln Barracks ....about 579 tons.
And to be delivered on orders at various points in the city ....about 2005 tons.

Separate proposals for the supply of either of the above points are also invited.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of 225 tons first-class steamer coal landed on Sixth street wharf.

The accepted bidders will be required to exhibit to an inspector appointed by the Quartermaster's Department on or before the 1st of October next, satisfactory evidence that they have made arrangements to comply with the provisions of the contract.

Should a single bid for the entire quantity be accepted, a bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, signed by the bidder and two acceptable sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and a proportional amount for accepted bids for a less quantity.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of coal contracted for, it will be purchased in open market and the difference in cost charged to him.

Each bidder will furnish with his bid a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, in an amount equal to two-thirds the amount of his bid, that he will, within ten days after its acceptance, execute a contract for the same in accordance with above requirements.

Coal will be inspected on delivery, and none will be paid for until accepted by the inspector.

Bids are invited for the delivery of the entire 3125 tons, landed on Sixth street wharf, on or before the 15th of October next.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of coal received, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as they are furnished for the purpose.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, plainly marked "Proposals for Coal," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General;
7 15 4t Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
"LINCOLN DEPOT,"
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office till 12 o'clock M. of the 22d instant, for the delivery at this depot of the following articles, viz:—

100 (one hundred) Horse Brushes, each.
50 (fifty) pounds Block Tin, per pound.
36 (thirty-six) Chest Locks, per dozen.
36 (thirty-six) Desk Locks, per dozen.
100 (one hundred) Door Locks and Knobs.
12 (twelve) Sickles, each.
25 (twenty-five) gallons Alcohol, per pound.
50 (fifty) pounds Borax, per gallon.
100 (one hundred) pounds Castile Soap, per pound.
500 (five hundred) Hand Saw Files, assorted, per gross.
12 (twelve) Carpenter's Pencils, per dozen.
24 (twenty-four) Scythe Stones, each.
50 (fifty) Stable Brooms, each.
100 (one hundred) Corn Brooms, per dozen.
100 (one hundred) W. W. Brushes, each.
24 (twenty-four) Paint Brushes, each.
50 (fifty) Lamp Chimneys, No. 2, per dozen.
4 (four) Grindstones and fixtures, each.
12 (twelve) Garden Hoes, each.
6 (six) Scythes, each.
6 (six) " Snathes, each.
50 (fifty) lbs. Chrome Yellow, per lb.
50 (fifty) lbs. Chrome Green, "
50 (fifty) lbs. Patent Dryer, "
300 (three hundred) lbs. Axle Grease, per lb.
50 (fifty) lbs. Glue (Irish).
6 (six) sides Bridle Leather, per side.
200 (two hundred) lbs. Harness Leather, per lb.
2000 (two thousand) lbs. White Lead, (Lewis) per lb.
2000 (two thousand) lbs. Cut Nails, 10d., per keg.
1500 (fifteen hundred) lbs. " 8d., "
1000 (one thousand) lbs. " 12d., "
2 (two) bbls. Coal Oil, per gallon.
3 (three) bbls. Linseed Oil, Raw, per gallon.
2 (two) bbls. Linseed Oil, Boiled, "
1 (one) barrel Sperm Oil, per gallon.
1 (one) barrel Neat's Foot Oil, per gallon.
300 (three hundred) lbs. Putty, per lb.
100 (one hundred) lbs. Black Paint, per lb.
25 (twenty-five) lbs. Hemp Twine (heavy), per lb.
2 (two) barrels Turpentine, per gallon.
10 (ten) gallons Copal Varnish, per gallon.
5 (five) lbs. Black Wax, per lb.
10 (ten) lbs. Saddler's Thread, per lb.

Proposals from dealers in the different articles specified are invited. The articles must be of the best quality, subject to a rigid inspection, and must be delivered within six days of the acceptance of the proposal.

Proposals to be made in duplicate, and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General J. C. McFerran, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Depot of Washington.

A. P. BLUNT,
7 15 6t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:

On $20 ....TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100 ....FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BILL HEADS, Etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value. Cost, $1089,679·26.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22.	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME.

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR ....PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL E. STOKES ....VICE-PRESIDENT.
JNO. W. HORNOR ....A. V. P. and ACTUARY.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS ....SECRETARY.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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David Lewis,
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A. R. McHenry,
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Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 28

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT

TILLINGHAST & HILT, INSURANCE AGENTS, 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA.

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.

All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

DIRECTORS.

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Hon. Stephen T. Wilson,
James V. Kirk,
R. C. Worthington,
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Wm. W. Fenner,
Dr. M. McEwen,
Nathan Haines,
Thomas Williams,
Howard A. Mickle,
J. Kemp Bartlett,
Chas. K. McDonald.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

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Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1868.

The Repudiators.

The Democracy have furnished a war cry in which their partisans can surely make no mistake, and that cry is "universal repudiation." Influenced apparently by a desire to secure uniformity in the platform, they declare in favor of the repudiation of everything. Debt, honor, Southern States, negro suffrage, everything is alike included, and a general overthrow of all that has been done during the last eight years is the faith of the Tammany Convention. Like Tom Paine, when troubled with a garrulous Christian, they can reply, "We believe in nothing." Let us look at the revolution which these men propose to work.

They favor repudiation of the national debt. It is useless to quibble over words. A man who makes a note with certain conditions and then deliberately violates those conditions is guilty of theft; and theft when committed by a nation is, out of courtesy, termed repudiation. This the Democratic party openly avows itself as being willing to commit. At the time of the contraction of the United States Five-twenty loan it was especially stated and agreed to by those who were authorized by the Government to act as its agents, that all of the loan would be paid in gold. This was a collateral understanding, and stated at the time of the formation of the contract, and therefore part and parcel of the contract itself. Yet in words bold and clear the Democracy say that these bonds ought to be paid in greenbacks. This is a violation of faith so open that no suppositions can disguise it. But not content with this, they go farther. They violate not only a collateral undertaking but one entered into in black and white. It was expressly agreed by the law which authorized the loans that they should be free from taxation by the Government. In this there was nothing urgent. The offer was open to all. The bonds could be taken by any one of the public. It was a perfectly fair inducement held out, and one which was initiated by sound policy. *The platform of Democracy declares that these bonds ought to be taxed.* Thus in two instances do they favor absolutely repudiation.

They favor the repudiation of the Southern governments. The close of the war found in the South a handful of white and a multitude of black loyalists and a multitude of white traitors. It was necessary that either the old State governments with their proscriptive laws and statutes excellently devised to keep the rebel aristocracy in power, should be reinstated or else new governments be formed. For nearly four years have we striven to receive a fair chance of success for the reconstructed States. The malignancy of the rebels and the aid extended to them by Johnson and the Democracy, have delayed until spring the consummation of our hopes. At last, however, the cause of our nation was successful, and justice and loyalty seem now to have triumphed. But now, just as success crowns our persistent effort the Democracy purposes to repudiate these doctrines. They favor the overthrow of the reconstructed States, they declare that all this work of many years, all the trouble and toil of the loyal people, shall be utterly cancelled, and in their place shall be erected the old State governments, subservient to treason, pandering to a nominal aristocracy, who call the North "inferiors." This Convention has gone down on its knees before the mass of Southern arrogance, and eaten dirt at its dictation. At the command of its accustomed master, it now tries to insult its fellow Northern citizens, and would repudiate the work accomplished with so much labor.

They favor the repudiation of all the fruits of the war. They not only would cast off the debt, and replace the Rebels in power, but they would deprive the black man of all reward for his devotion to our country. They would take from him the ballot, his only protection, and reduce him, if not to a state of old-time slavery, at least to an equivalent degradation of peonage. He would be helplessly bound, hand and foot, no doubt, and the old supremacy would be restored on the ashes of the temple of political justice. They would utterly cast back into the slough of helpless subserviency the race which has been faithful to the North, and whose only fault is its faithfulness to the cause of Northern principles. Shall we desert these weak allies? Shall we forfeit all claims to manhood, all claims to power by thus betraying those who have relied on us for protection? We do not fear to answer. On the platform of the Democracy there will be but one repudiation accomplished; it will not be the debt, or the reconstructed States, nor our honor to the blacks; *it will be a repudiation of the infamous measures which the Democracy have had the audacity to propose to an honorable people.*

* * *

The Funding bill introduced some time since by Senator Sherman passed in the Senate yesterday, after the adoption of several amendments. It remains to be seen whether the House will have time to act on this important measure before the close of the present session. It is evident that one of the greatest financial necessities of the times is to provide in some just mode, for a reduction of the interest on the public debt as rapidly as the existing bonds mature, or as their holders can be induced to exchange them for bonds of longer date drawing lower rates of interest.

The Alaska Appropriation.

The House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of 114 to 42, passed the Alaska appropriation bill, and the Senate will, of course, favor the payment of the sum required by the treaty it ratified. The House, however, was determined that Mr. Seward should distinctly understand that it does not approve of the indiscriminate purchase of all contiguous possessions that are in the market, and a proviso was added to the bill, declaring, for the information of all whom it may concern, that no foreign territory shall be bought, hereafter, before the necessary appropriation is made. It is doubtful whether this proviso is legally binding, but it may nevertheless serve a useful purpose by its formal notification that the popular branch of Congress has no disposition to surrender its right to control the purse-strings of the nation. Either through accident or design the Alaska affair had assumed such a position that it would have been highly discreditable to longer withhold from Russia the purchase-money. The nation was committed not only by the ratification of the treaty but by the actual transfer of the new territory, and there was no honorable alternative but to make the best of the bargain. So little is known of Alaska, and of its capacities for usefulness, that it would be hazardous to predict its destiny. A great impetus will no doubt be given to the development of its resources by the change of its ownership, and if it offers any real inducements to miners, farmers, fishermen, or fur companies, the adventurous citizens of the United States will not be slow to discover and improve them. If permanent settlements of any considerable size are established, it is natural to anticipate that a strong desire to acquire the intervening territory of British Columbia will spring up, and there will be increased danger of collisions with Great Britain on the northwestern frontier, if this feeling is not gratified. The British statesmen have but little disposition to surrender peacefully their possessions on the Pacific. Repeated evidence is given in the discussions of Parliament of the importance they attach to this portion of their North American dominions. They are keenly alive to the mighty influence the completion of the Pacific Railways may exercise upon the commerce of the world, and they would be loth to surrender their control of the route over which they hope to establish eventually a competing line. Great Britain also owns an immense amount of territory north of Minnesota and Dacotah, which is said to be well adapted to agricultural purposes, and she proposes to attract to this region, at no distant period, a large proportion of the redundant population that immigrates from the United Kingdom. The report presented to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in recommending the appropriation, stated that the acquisition of Alaska would "tend largely, directly, strongly and immediately to the consolidation of the Northern Pacific coast line as an American possession," and that it would enclose "British Columbia within American jurisdiction—south, west, and north." This statement must be quite as disagreeable to the statesmen of Great Britain as it is pleasing to those Americans who delight in territorial acquisitions, and it will not be at all surprising if John Bull should take occasion to grumble at the course of affairs in the Northwest. Declarations have recently been made in Parliament to the effect that in no event would British Columbia ever be peacefully surrendered to the United States, but it is not altogether impossible that a pressing and earnest demand for the adjustment of the Alabama claims may eventually lead to a transfer of the disputed territory to this country as a convenient and graceful mode of atoning for British injustice.

* * *

The *Richmond* (Virginia) *Examiner*, a radical Rebel sheet, denounces General Grant because, as it alleges, "his principal characteristic is a disposition to take everything that is offered him, and ask no questions." This accusation appears to be not entirely unfounded. General Grant has certainly displayed a remarkable propensity to take Rebel forts and Rebel armies. He did not stop long to inquire whether they were offered or not, nor to ask many questions, but he issued his orders for their "unconditional surrender," and saw that these orders were enforced. He took in succession Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Richmond, and the remnant of the Rebel armies marshalled under General Lee at Appomattox Court House. We can readily understand why the Richmond *Examiner* should denounce the characteristics of the commander of the Union army, but the loyal citizens of the country will not object to the record of the hero who won victory, and now seeks to establish permanent peace.

* * *

The reduction of the Army of the United States, and consequent diminution of the military expenditures of the country, should have a powerful influence in dissipating all fears in regard to the maintenance of the public credit. The last few years have demonstrated that the American people are capable of contributing, when necessity demands it, a larger sum to their national treasury than any other nation; and the difference in the cost of supporting the small army which will hereafter be sufficient to maintain order within our boundaries, and the cost of the military establishments of other first-class powers, is, of itself, sufficient to provide a sinking fund large enough to speedily liquidate the entire debt of the United States.

* * *

How They Did It.—In his address to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, General W. B. Franklin said that the Democratic party "ought to nominate for the Presidency an unfaltering and consistent friend of the soldiers." They did it, of course. But the people must remember that Seymour is a cosmopolitan, and picks up friends elsewhere than in the ranks of the loyal army.

Railway Travel.—In the year 1866, 274,293,868 passengers were carried by day tickets in Great Britain alone. But this was not all; for in that year 110,227 periodical tickets were issued by the different railways; and assuming half of them to be annual, one-fourth half yearly, and the remainder quarterly tickets, and that their holders made only five journeys each way weekly, this would give an additional number of 39,405,600 journeys, or a total of 313,699,268 passengers carried in Great Britain in one year. It is difficult to grasp the idea of the enormous number of passengers represented by these figures. The mind is merely bewildered by them, and can form no adequate notion of their magnitude. To reckon them singly would occupy twenty years, counting at the rate of one a second for twelve hours every day.

Arkansas, although readmitted to representation in Congress, is not entirely reconstructed, if we may take the following effusion, by a fire-eating editor, as a sample of the Southern spirit in that State:—"Well, we are in the Union. We are trooly loll once more. Light is breaking. The sun of prosperity is shining, and will soon be happy. John Brown's soul is promenading rapidly. Pray on, brothers. Let us chant 'hell-e-lu jah to the Onion.' We are happy. We are in ecstacy. We feel strong again, because we are united. We gaze upon the old flag with rapture, and affectionately take the thieving radicals by the hand, fold them to our bosom, and forgive them—never!"

One of the Whisky Ring.—The New York *World* recently occupied three columns with its discussion of the question, "Does Grant Drink?" The Hartford *Post* now asks it to turn its attention to Blair, and furnishes the following copy of his bill at the Allyn House in that city for a two days' stay during last year's campaign:—"Two days' board, $10; lemons and whisky, $65—total, $75." We have had Blair in Philadelphia in times past, and it required more than one man to keep him on his feet while he delivered his intensely radical harangues.

Free Labor begins to be appreciated in the South. The New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* says that the Southern planters, "profiting by free labor, have now discovered that more money can be made out of a freedman's labor than from that of a slave." The sooner the South accepts the truth of this statement, the sooner will its waste places be restored, and its prosperity regained.

In a Fix.—The Boston *Journal* says:—"A prominent member of the Democratic party said, last night, 'I have talked to over a hundred Democrats this afternoon and evening, and they all think as I do—that no honest man can vote for Seymour, and no white man for Frank Blair.'" This is unfortunate. What will they do with their votes?

A "White" Boy in Blue.—The Bridgeport *Standard* discovers the name of Colonel Stoddard, from Connecticut, among those of the soldiers and sailors in the Democratic Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, and naively asks—"It can't be that ex-Paymaster Stoddard, assumed the title of 'Colonel' just for that occasion, can it?"

Dead-Heading It.—The Democratic National Committee have been tendered quarters free of charge for the campaign, by the Lelands, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York. A similar courtesy has been tendered to the Republican Committee at the Union Hotel, Saratoga.

Semmes.—The New York *Tribune* pithily says:—Admiral Semmes has been making a speech in support of Seymour and Blair. We wonder if he expects, in case they should be elected, to be appointed Minister to England. He would be just the man to settle the Alabama claims.

Charles Francis Adams is in a quandary. The Albany *Argus* boasted a short time since of his accession to the Democratic ranks. Mr. Bowles telegraphs to the Springfield *Republican* that Mr. Adams left New York, disgusted with the platform.

A Contrast.—"Let us have peace," wrote General Grant. "My voice is still for war," cries Frank P. Blair, Jr. The country has its choice. Which shall it be?

The Anagram of the words "Vote for Horatio Seymour" is, "For you to have more riots." The one contains the other, exactly; nothing more nor less.

MUSICAL.

Barili's Concert at Germantown.—The residents of Germantown will be treated to a fine performance to-morrow evening, the occasion being a concert given by the Afredo Barili, the youthful pianist. It will take place in the Town Hall, and will commence at 8 o'clock. Young Barili has had the benefit of his father's and uncle's musical education, and is highly spoken of by musical critics. He will be assisted by Ettore Barili, his father, Antonio Barili, his uncle, Miss Natale, of New York, several amateurs, and some pupils of his uncle. The last named will preside at his piano.

VENEZUELA.

Progress of the Insurrection up to the Attack on Caraccas—The Flight of Falcon.

Writing from Caraccas, June 21st, the correspondent of the New York *Times* says:—

Hopes have been entertained that the revolution would have been brought to a close by amicable means; but those hopes have been blasted. General Jose Tadeo Monagas, the champion of the revolution, has not acceded to the terms of General Bruzual, and this latter has, in consequence, issued a proclamation, dated Caraccas, June 15, wherein he states that all his efforts to bring about a peaceful solution have failed by the savage act on the part of the revolutionists of rejecting his Commissioners, who carried words of reconciliation. Consequently, he calls the nation to arms again, to support the legitimate government, and the strife has begun.

Martial law has been proclaimed. The editors of the *Federalista* and of the *Pensamiento Libre*, opposed to the Government, had to escape for fear of imprisonment. The most vigorous measures are adopted; nobody is allowed to be in the streets after 8 o'clock; the city is deserted, and looks like a cemetery; the Government House is surrounded with intrenchments; the cathedral and churches have been converted into guard-houses; the revolutionary forces surround the city; nobody ventures out of their houses, as the assault on the town is momentarily expected. By a letter from Puerto Cabello, we learn the following regarding ex-President Falcon's escape from Coro:—

"Falcon left on the 4th inst. for Curazao, where he intends fixing his residence. On the 1st, a body of troops sent from Caraccas, under General Gil, attacked the revolutionists encamped near Coro and, after three hours' hard fighting, Gil was defeated and retreated to Coro with scarcely three hundred men. There he was besieged, and, it is asserted, surrendered unconditionally with his whole force. In consequence of this, Falcon gave up and retired to Curazao. Nevertheless, by a letter he writes, General Bruzual in Caraccas we perceive that he does not resign all claims. He states that he will not recognize any other form of government but that which may be constitutionally elected. All this only indicates that this unfortunate country, even after the triumph of the revolution, may yet be submerged in a chaos."

Further intelligence from Puerto Cabello announces that Dr. Murillo, ex-President of New Granada, was received with marked enthusiasm. He was the Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic to Venezuela, and is now on his return to Bogota.

From Maracaibo we learn that a slight outbreak occurred in the State of Zulia, headed by one Barboza. The authorities sent troops, which succeeded in dispersing them. Barboza was persecuted by several country people, and killed. Peace is completely restored.

Caracas, June 22.—The mail closes at this moment. Have only time to communicate that the attack began at 2 o'clock this morning. The revolutionists will triumph. Next packet will bring the final news.

Portrait of Bismark.

The Berlin correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says of the great Prussian Minister:—

"He is more the King than the King. More hats come off when he rides 'Unter den Linden' than when the Russian turnout above described appears. The Prussians have had good evidence of his abilities, and appreciate them. While the King is planning the arrangement of the leg stripes for his soldiers, the great Count is negotiating with the powers that be, and always for the good of Prussia. He lives in a plain row of buildings on Williams street, with a thick-shaded garden of Lime trees in the rear, in which he often walks to obtain relaxation from the cares of overwork. Look into any shop window in Berlin and there is his photograph. His name is heard at the hotels and in the cafes. There are Bismark gloves, Bismark collars, Bismark rifles, and Bismark ices. If any question of state comes up the newspapers wait for Bismark to give an opinion. It is said that he cares very little for the King, but the King cares much for Bismarck.

"At the present writing the great statesman and diplomat is ill at his house, and has not been in the streets for several days. It is claimed that he has applied himself too closely to his duties and needs relaxation. Inquiries as to his health come over the wires hourly from Paris."

—Two letters are published in Paris from the Mexican Generals Escobedo and Corona, in each of which it is distinctly stated that Lopez surrendered La Cruz to the Imperialists. They quite upset the traitor's specious pamphlet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

EUROPE HAS NO FLOWER, AND, therefore, no floral extract equal in fragrance to the "FLOR DE MAYO." Its living odor, as it is lilted in the air of the tropics is rendered perpetual in Phalon's new perfume for the handkerchief bearing its name. Sold by all druggists.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 624 CHESNUT street. 24§

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 9. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 8), or on Tuesday July 28, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No 232 WALNUT Street PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1868
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT,
7 13 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD, PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock payable on and after the 15th instant clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
7 9 6* E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA July 15 1868.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, PETER A. KELLER was unanimously elected Cashier, in place of N. C. Musselman, resigned.
7 15 3t D. FAUST, President.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office, No. 400 WALNUT Street, JULY 6, 1868.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the last six months payable on demand free of all taxes.
7 6 12t ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Sec'y.

THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, payable on demand at their office, No. 309 WALNUT Street. S. ALTER, Secretary.
7 14 3t*

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
7 3 1m4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

OPERA GLASSES.

FROM BARDOU & SON, PARIS.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Have Just Opened a Large Invoice of
PARTICULARLY FINE
OPERA GLASSES,
Including every variety of
Rock Crystal,
Ocular Graduated,
Duchesse, and
VARIABLE AND NIGHT LENSES.
ALSO, [4 4 sw
Tourist Glasses and Telescopes.

PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S, AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
4 17 3m No. 923 CHESNUT street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee, and moderate prices.
Warerooms, No. 610 ARCH Street,
14 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Handsome Brown Stone RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, 4114, and 4116 SPRUCE Street.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
7 15 wfm1m5p* No. 120 South FRONT Street.

STUBBS' XXFCB
Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.
Principal Depot, No 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.
For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 7 15 1m

$5000, $10,000, $15,000, $20,000, TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE of city property.
S. W. THACKARA & SON,
14 3t* No. 244 South THIRD Street.

SOAP.

CAUTION.

PLAYED OUT SOAP MEN,
WITH PLAYED OUT SOAPS
Are trying the mean dodge of putting up their Soaps similar to
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC.

The public are cautioned to
BEWARE OF THIS FRAUD!

THE GENUINE is manufactured only by
J. B. DOBBINS,
AT HIS IMMENSE WORKS,
SIXTH STREET AND GERMANTOWN AVENUE.

SOLD BY RESPECTABLE GROCERS EVERYWHERE 7 14 6t4p

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co
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HYGENIA HOUSE,
COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,
Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.
7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.
Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,
was opened on the 25th of June.
Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.
The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

SURF HOUSE.
Atlantic City, New Jersey.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL will open for the season on 25th JUNE.
Terms, $3·50 per day, or $20 per week. Address
R. R. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
Formerly of Congress Hall, Cape Island.
N. B.—The music will be under the direction of Mr CARL SENTZ. 6 15 25t

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.
ROBERT L. FURY 7 13 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will be opened for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, JUNE 27.
Mus under the direction of Simon Hassler
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
6 2 3m] No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore, at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.
Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches, for the accommodation of guests. 6 22 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, IS now open for the season.
Terms—$2·50 per day, or $15 per week.
HUMPHREY HUGHES,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine
The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW,
Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.
VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
AT TEMPTING PRICES
In every width and quality.
SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.
ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
3lt GIRARD ROW.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT
Less than Jobbers' Prices.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
9 18 smw NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
JOBBERS, and
RETAILERS
OFFER
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS
Of Our Late Importations
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STORE. JAMES M'MULLAN, NEW STOCK
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS
Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS
NEW STORE,
NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,
TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.
His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies
DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer
THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 mwf 3m

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
Keep a Stock of Dry Goods Adapted to the Daily Wants of Families.
LARGE STOCK OF SHAWLS.
LACE POINTS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
WHITE GOODS IN FULL VARIETY.
BLACK GOODS OF ALL GRADES.
STEEL AND GREY GOODS.
SILK DEPARTMENT WELL STOCKED.
CLOTH DEPARTMENT, NEW ASSORTMENT.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, FRESH STOCK.
STAPLE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, ETC. 5 10 mws 3m

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street.
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 15p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 285§

NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1868.

The Five Points as It Was and Is.

During Mr. Dickens' last visit to this country, one of the pet newspaper paragraphs about him was that he was paying nocturnal visits to the various Police Station houses, and especially to the vice-haunted purlieus of Five Points. Whatever truth there may have been in the rumor, it is certainly suggestive of the immense difference he would have discovered between the Five Points as it was twenty-five years ago and the Five Points as it is to-day.

Upon leaving the Tombs, and proceeding down Centre street, in the direction of the City Hall, you come, after the passage of a block or two, to Worth street, running at right angles with Centre; and upon turning to the left, and proceeding along Worth street, almost the first object of note that strikes the eye is the words "The Five Points," printed in great black letters on the side of a great brick building. These words denote the vicinity of Cow Bay, the Old Brewery, and Murderer's Alley, and the wall upon which they are printed, at the height of eight feet from the ground, is the Five Points House of Industry. They mark the coalition of past and present, and are at once a finger-post showing the backward path of vice, and a milestone indicating the onward tracks of virtue.

About fifteen years ago the Broadway pedestrian, who suddenly left that thoroughfare and proceeded down Anthony street, would have found himself, in one minute's time, in the centre of an area of perhaps one square acre, into which emptied five streets, viz:—Little Water, Cross, Anthony, Orange, and Mulberry. These were the notorious Five Points, festering like a small desert of heathendom amid a large oasis of Christianity. The nucleus of this acre-area consisted of a small space in the shape of a scalene triangle known as Paradise Square. Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained would better express the character of the surrounding locality, as it was then, and as it now is. Opposite the base of the scalene triangle, stood the Old Brewery, and it was the Old Brewery in which almost everything that was hideous in the history of that hell upon earth originated, and consummated itself in design, before it was placed in execution.

If it were true that some hundreds of human creatures were the tortured playthings of an infinite being of infinite sin, hardly anything worse could be conceived of than the enormities of crime perpetrated, and of retribution suffered, in the Five Points of that period. The man of culture, who has never been brought face to face with vice in all its repulsive nudity, gathers in, at hearing such a statement, all he has heard or read of whatever is unnatural and monstrous in the Old and in the New world, in the dark ages as well as in this age of light. With all that panorama of deformity unrolling itself before him, he asks whether anything like it really once existed in the neighborhood of Paradise Square, or whether tradition has not attired herself in the robes of exaggeration, and whether romance has not sometimes laid the false colors of morbidity upon the outline facts of police archives. He is answered, *No!* Within the comparatively small space, of which Paradise Square was the centre, were constantly enacted deeds, some of which no language meant for public reading could ever touch upon, and most of which no language but that of an eloquent eye-witness, bearing testimony, could ever depicture with adequate force. Crime, vice, poverty, suffering of every degree short of hell, wrangled together there. It was like the chaos preceding an evil creation. It was like a great workshop or ante-room, where pain and sin, twin Frankensteins, were sub-created and sent forth upon their distinctive mission, with the sardonic curse upon them, "Be fruitful and multiply."

The Old Brewery was a large, yellow-colored, dilapidated building, with an alley extending all around it. On the north side this alley was of irregular width, commencing wide, but gradually tapering toward a point. On the south side the passage was known as Murderer's alley, and consisted of a dark, filthy path, scarcely three feet wide. The building itself consisted of a double row of rooms, entered from these north and south passages, and having more or less disconnection from one another by means of winding and labyrinthine entries that seemed constructed on purpose to mislead. While the Old Brewery was being demolished also, in December of 1852, numerous secret hiding-places were discovered in the floors and walls. In the basements, as well as in the upper portions of the buildings, rooms not more than fifteen feet square were each inhabited by nearly thirty people, and used at once as dining, dressing, and sleeping-rooms. Most of the men were street sweepers and thieves; most of the women and children were beggars. It was towards 1837 that the Brewery began to be perverted to a bad use. In 1792 it was erected and known as Coulter's Brewery. In 1837 it was changed into a tenement house, and with the change were sown the seeds of that notoriety which clung to it ever after.

It was about this period, when no respectable man would have dared to go through Five Points alone with the expectation of coming out uninjured in his person and property, that the attention of the New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was directed towards that miserable quarter. As far back as 1848 the necessity was felt of establishing a mission in Elm or Centre street, near the Tombs, and the Board of the Association just mentioned selected a number of benevolent and judicious men to examine the grounds and designate some spot where the work might be commenced. The report of these gentlemen was, that so universal and unmitigated was the moral darkness of the place, that no one spot could be fixed upon as one whit better than another, and that all missionary attempts must, for the time, be abandoned. At the annual conference of 1850, however, the proposition was renewed, and it was resolved to apply for a missionary, leaving Providence to open the way for him as Providence saw fit. The application was accordingly made; a missionary was appointed; after an incredible amount of sifting and searching a room was hit upon at the corner of Little Water and Cross streets, the site now occupied by the Five Points Mission. The room was small, only twenty feet by forty; but it was thoroughly cleaned, and, being furnished with seats, made capable of containing comfortably two hundred people. The Sunday-school thus established opened with seventy scholars, whose appearance, language, and manners are described by one who witnessed them as like what would be imagined of "little devils fresh from hell." The weekly influences of a mere Sunday school were found to be too evanescent to do much good, and the Sunday-school was therefore changed into a day-school. The great majority of such adults as, by slow degrees were induced to attend, were without work, for the larger establishments which gave slop-work to the poor, were afraid to trust their materials in the hands of the Five-Pointers. At length the resident missionary then offered to become personally responsible for the safe return of such material, and, selecting a house, cleansed and refitted it, made it the home of himself and wife, and of such of the inhabitants who chose to come there and work, and so avail themselves of its advantages. In 1852 it was decided to purchase the property known as the Old brewery. On the 2d of December of that year the demolition of the Old Brewery was commenced, and in one week's time not one stone was left standing on another. The property was purchased for $16,000, an appeal being made to the public which responded more generously than it often does to such appeals, and much money being gathered in by various entertainments in which Mr. Gough, Mr. Beecher, the Hutchinson family and the Alleghenians took part. On the 27th of January, 1853, the corner-stone of the new Mission building was laid, and at the conclusion of the initial services a collection of $500 was taken up. In less than five months the building was completed, its dedication taking place June 18, 1853.

This date marked the crisis in the moral fever which, for a generation past, had been slaying its thousands at Five Points. The Mission is five stories high, built of brick, with a frontage of twenty-five feet, and a depth of forty-five. Its entire cost amounted to $36,000. The principal building is the chapel, which seats 500; services being held there three nights during the week, and on Sundays at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7 P. M. The hours for day-school are from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3. Adjoining the chapel is a parsonage, when the missionary, Mr. Shaffer, and his family reside. Over the chapel are twenty tenements, consisting of three rooms each, where poor families are very comfortably provided for at an extremely low rent. Underneath the chapel is the school-room, which is handsomely provided with desks, each pupil being furnished with one. The rest of the basement is occupied by bath-rooms and wardrobes, and a school for the infant class, of which 150 is the average attendance.

Immediately opposite the Five Points Mission, stands its twin companion in the good work, the Five Points House of Industry, and with whose rise and progress is intimately associated the name of the Rev. Lewis Morris Pease. It is situated on North street, is seven stories high, has a frontage of fifty-four feet, and is most substantially built. Mr. Pease was at first the agent of the association of ladies to whom is due the establishment of the Five Points Mission. The cause of the difficulty between him and that association appears to be enveloped in a mystery which both parties seem equally anxious to preserve, for neither public report nor private inquiry furnishes the least clue. Quarrel they did, however, and Mr. Pease went on his own hook, and the ladies went on theirs. They have the Mission House to show as the result of their endeavors; *he* has the House of Industry as the result of his. The Five Points children who attend the House of Industry are known respectively as the "insiders" and "outsiders;" the insiders being those who live in the institution and the outsiders those who merely attend during the day and at evening return to their parents. In winter the average attendance of insiders and outsiders is four hundred and twenty-five; at present there are two hundred insiders and one hundred and twenty-five outsiders. Not unfrequently some of the ungrateful mothers and fathers of Five Points, wilfully misconstruing the benevolence of Mr. S. B. Holliday, the Superintendent, in harboring their children, get up action against him and have him brought before Justice Dowling on the charge of kidnapping their children. An instance of this occurred only last Saturday, in the case of a boy in whom Mr. Holliday had taken a particular interest. Daily religious services are held in the House of Industry, at half-past six, mornings and evenings, the day school lasting, as in the Mission House, from nine to twelve and from one to three. In fact, the House of Industry does for children what the Mission House does for families. Both are equally necessary, and each, in its results, is a beautiful exponent of the faith which is as a grain of mustard seed. Standing upon the roof of the seven-storied House of Industry, lanes and courts and alleys may be seen, swarming out of one another, and forming still one vast, dark honeycomb of suffering, poverty, and sin. But the black shadows of unnatural and enormous vice have long ago been swept away. The inside, as well as the outside of this moral cup and platter, has been made comparatively clean, and that the Five Points that *is* has been rescued from the Five Points that *was*, is due to the efforts of a little band of Christian ladies put forth not twenty years ago. ALI BABA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALPACA and Drap d'Ete Sack Coats.
Linen and Duck Sack Coats, white and colored.
Cloth, Cassimere, Drap o'Ete, and Linen Vests.
Cassimere and Linen Pants, large assortment.
Linen Dusters, all shades.

Every variety of Clothing, suited to the season for Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's, new fresh and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GRAPE BITTERS.—Every one knows the value of the grape, as a luscious and healthy fruit. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" is the ultimate of the grape in its properties, mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific, and tonic. More than seven-eighths of them are pure juice of the grape, simply made bitter by Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Snake Root, Calamus, Wild Cherry Bark, etc. Sold by Druggists.

LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, etc., are speedily relieved, and, if taken in time, permanently cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

STRENGTHEN THE DEFENSES!—Malaria, the most deadly enemy of health, is everywhere active in July and August. The blazing Sun is decomposing and fermenting every species of vegetable and animal abomination and poisonous gases that depress and infect the system are universally present. On the prairies, in the swamps, in the woods, and in the midst of crowded cities, this development of the elements of disease is now going on. In short, the human body is in a state of siege, and reason and common sense suggest that its defenses be strengthened. A stimulant, a tonic, a corrective and an alterative are required to put it in perfect trim and these four grand requisites are combined in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. A man must be made of steel not to be affected by the morbid matter set afloat in the atmosphere by the rays of an almost vertical Sun. Nine-tenths of the community are premonished at this season by debility, indigestion, headache want of appetite, indisposition for exertion, nervousness, etc., that they need something to build them up and regulate their animal machinery. Do they want to "fight it out on that line all summer," or to achieve an immediate victory over their unpleasant symptoms, and secure that first of Heaven's blessings, "a sound mind in a sound body?" If the latter is their desire let them resort to the BITTERS without delay. That agreeable and potent vegetable regenerative will soon restore the system to its balance, regulating the liver, strengthening the stomach gently relieving the bowels and giving vigor, elasticity, and energy to the whole frame. These are proven facts. No man who reads the testimony on which they are founded can for a moment doubt them.

WANTED—Two Boys to strip, and one to count and pack. Apply at Cigar Store No. &c.

This "adver" struck us as one that would bring any number of applicants even if it included everybody as well as boys; for who would not be glad of a chance where one would get paid for "stripping" such weather as this? and instead of "two boys wanted to strip," any number of men and boys could be had for that purpose, on the very smallest of wages. The next best thing, however, is to always wear the new thin Summer Clothing sold at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s under the Continental.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES.—These diseases, which are the basis of Rheumatism Gout, Calculus or Stone, and a variety of the most painful of all complaints, are treated with almost uniform success even when all other remedies have failed, by using the Gettysburg Katalysine Water.

Invalids and physicians are invited to read the printed statements of remarkable cures, given on high authority, to be obtained at the druggists' stores where the Water is for sale.

A CHANCE FOR POOR INVALIDS.—A limited number of invalids, who have little or no means of their own, will be received at Eastern Hygeian Home, Florence Heights, N. J., at one half to one-fourth the usual charges. Send stamp for circulars.

FINE CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

MOSQUITO NETS and Canopies, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LACE Curtains and Window Shades, at PATTEN'S No. 1408 Chesnut street.

OLD Mattresses made over at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

UPHOLSTERING prices are reduced at PATTEN'S No. 1408 Chesnut street.

NEW CARPETS made up and old ones laid, at PATTEN'S No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Dealers in Boots and Shoes will find it to their advantage to attend the large sale of Boots and Shoes to be sold by catalogue for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning July 16, at 10 o'clock by C. D. McClees & Co., auctioneers, No 506 Market street.

TRENWITH has everything in the literary line that readers can wish for. His popular news depot, at No. 107 S. Third street, is filled almost to surfeit with romances, condensed biographies, novelettes, ridiculous serials, fashion plates, literary periodicals, and travels, illustrated and news journals. He receives all the New York journals of the day long before the regular mail comes in, and furnishes them to his readers at a very moderate rate.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
☞ *Alpacas from $2½ to $8.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4 etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

CLOTHING.

FRANK GRANELLO
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

WINES, ETC.

CHARLES BOTTLER'S
IMPERIAL SPARKLING
CATAWBA.
SOLE AGENTS,
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,
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PATENTED.
PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED
From 1 to 5 inches,
AT MOTTET, FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
No. 209 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
AND
No. 736 RACE STREET,
7 13 6t PHILADELPHIA.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5 5 5p

MARRIED.

LEONARD—STOLL.—April 14, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church No. 323 New street, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. CHARLES P. LEONARD, of Massachusetts, to Miss CAROLINE STOLL, of this city.

RUMER—MULLIN.—In this city, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. W. Mullin Mr. JONATHAN R. RUMER to Miss REBECCA P. MULLIN, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CHUBB.—On the 13th instant, SAMUEL CHUBB, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1523 S. Fifth street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Funeral services to be held in the Eleventh Street M. E. Church. Interment in the ground adjoining.

CLEARY.—On the 14th instant, MICHAEL CLEARY, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Michael Connell, No. 1820 Willow street, on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Funeral services at the Cathedral. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

DE GROOT.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. SUSAN DE GROOT, relict of the late Captain James De Groot, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, James De Groot, No. 933 S. Eighth street, on Friday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock. Interment at St. Paul's M. E. Church.

ENNIS.—On the 14th instant, HARRY SAUNDERS, son of William and Margaret Ennis, aged 17 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, rear of No. 117 Christian street, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to C. C. Cemetery.

LAWS.—On the 14th instant, EDWIN HENRY LAWS, in the 34th year of his age.

His male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1524 S. Fourth street, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

McCULLOUGH.—On the 14th instant, MICHAEL, son of Peter and Mary McCullough, aged 15 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 222 Filbert street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock, without further notice.

McDEVITT.—On the 14th instant, JOHN, son of Thomas and Margaret McDevitt, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 417 S. Sixteenth street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at St. Patrick's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

McDONALD.—Last evening, DUNCAN McDONALD. •

MEYERS.—On the 14th instant, ELLEN MEYERS, wife of Martin Meyers, Jr., and daughter of William Seybert, Esq., in the 22d year of her age.

A loving and faithful wife is gone,
An affectionate mother and friend,
Forever with Christ not alone,
To rest where pleasures never end.

Then farewell husband, baby dear,
Though absent from you, do not fear,
God will protect and comfort too,
So love one another as I loved you.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband No. 1804 North street. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery. **

MORGAN.—On the 14th instant, KATE LINCOLN, daughter of George W. and Kate Morgan, aged 2 years 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 234 Jarvis street, on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

PARDEE.—On the 14th instant, L. JUDD PARDEE, in the 39th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Mr. C. Sharps No. 2216 Green street, on Thursday afternoon, the 16th instant. Services at the house at 5 o'clock. •

SLACK.—On the 14th instant, LOUIS HAYWARD, son of James M. and Julia M. Slack, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 202 Pine street, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands. •

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 610

HOLLOWAY'S
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER.
A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.
Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing
All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties
Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.
OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.
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No. 602 ARCH STREET,
7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

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Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

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NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Stock and Gold Brokers.
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 3 3p
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PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
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BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
BUY COUPONS OF
GOVERNMENT BONDS
AT SAME PRICE AS GOLD.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE POPULAR LOANS
Central and Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
COUPONS OF THESE BONDS CASHED AT OUR OFFICE.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
Paid at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
6 1tf PHILADELPHIA.
Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.
$5,000,000,
With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,
FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Phillipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double-track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1870, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,
Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale free from State and United States' taxes.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 11m No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GOLD BOUGHT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
6 22 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1.
C. & H. BORIE,
No. 3 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
BOWEN & FOX,
6 25 1mrp No. 18 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 105 South THIRD Street.

FIFTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Prince of Wales to Have a Residence in Ireland.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 15.—The Committee of the House of Commons, to which was referred the proposition to buy the Prince of Wales a suitable residence in Ireland, have reported favorably on the subject.

The Heat in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 15.—At three different points in this city yesterday, the thermometer marked 105 degrees in the shade. The mercury in Dan Rice's tent marked 114 degrees. Stewart Douglass, of Kingston, dropped suddenly in Delafield street, and died in 20 minutes. A farmer at Red Hook, dropped dead in the field. The same blistering heat prevails to-day, the mercury at noon marking 98, and will undoubtedly go to 100 before night. The barometer is falling rapidly, but no storm clouds are visible. The steamers on the Hudson pass here crowded with people.

The Sing-Sing Fire.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 15.—In the burning of the cabinet shop of Sing-Sing prison yesterday, the losses foot up as follows:—Charles Woodruff, $20,000; Swann & Fisher, $30,000. The State loss on buildings is $60,000.

About one hundred and fifty convicts assisted in extinguishing the flames.

College Commencement.

LEWISTOWN, Maine, July 15.—The commencement at Bates College took place to-day. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:—A. M., Rev. Dawson Burns, of London; D. D., Rev. George H. Ball, of Buffalo. E. P. Whipple will deliver an oration before the literary societies this evening.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	132⅛	Chic. and N. W. prf.	80⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	67⅞	Chi. and R. I. R.	107½
Phil. and Rea. R.	91⅝	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	107⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91⅝	Gold	142⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84¼	Market irregular.	
Chi. and N. W. com.	78¾		

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Harry Carroll, William Johnson, and Frank Lewis were before Alderman Beitler to answer the charge of burglary.

J. M. Maris sworn—I live at No. 820 Pine street; I examined the fastenings of my house this morning; a nail I had put behind the bolt on the gate was broken, and marks on the summer kitchen door.

Policeman Brown sworn—I arrested the defendants in the yard of No. 820 Pine street, about half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

William Deal, No. 409 S. Ninth street, said he saw two men come down Hebble street; they opened Mr. Maris' gate and walked in, about 2 or half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Held in $3000 bail each to answer at Court.

They were also charged with robbing Mr. Biddle's, at No. 519 Noble street.

Christine Werner testified that on the 4th of July a young man rang the bell next door a number of times; she went to the door and saw Johnson; he asked if she knew where Mr. Williams lived; she said no; he then went away; she saw Carroll sitting on the opposite side.

Committed to answer.

James Foster and James Miller were charged with the larceny of a skiff.

Frederica Kolbert testified that a skiff belonging to her, and kept at Green street wharf, was found at Noble street wharf.

Held in $1200 bail to answer at Court.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
POPULAR LOANS.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.
DIRECTORS
N. B. Browne, | J. Gillingham Fell, | Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke, | C. Macalester, | S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh, | E. W. Clark. | Geo. F. Tyler.
OFFICE, NO. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
R. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

NIGHT RAMBLES IN PARIS.

IV.—Hotels Garnis—Les Ravageurs.

On leaving the Bal du Vieux Chene we drove along the Rue Mouffetard, through the Rues Descartes and de la Montagne de Sainte-Genevieve, where what are called the "good" poor of Paris herd together, into the Place Maubert, passing on our way men in waiting with extra horses for drawing the omnibuses up these steep acclivities, lying fast asleep on the animals' backs. We sound our guides as to the thieves' private haunts—the low cabarets or cellars where, as we have so often read, criminals meet to plan their most desperate ventures. The Vieux Chene was obviously too public to be a regular place of rendezvous for business purposes. The police agents replied that no such places as we imagined were known to them. All the Paris cabarets, even those in the most retired places, are under such close surveillance that the character of the guests is always known to the officer on the beat. A cabaret or cafe harboring bad characters would be instantly closed, which is the reason why particular gangs of thieves cannot hold together in Paris for any length of time. A few years ago there was a gang known as the Band of the Cafe of the Nineteenth Century, from the name of a cafe on the Boulevard de Sebastopol which they were in the habit of frequenting. The members of this gang, nineteen in number, were anything but desperadoes.

Their mode of business was to sneak into apartments by means of false keys during the absence of the lawful tenants, and walk away with any portable articles of value that came to hand. They were all young men of from twenty to five-and-twenty years of age, and at the time of their conviction no less than ninety robberies were proved against them. The police captured the whole gang at one swoop.

"A remarkable gang of thieves, whose names were always on the books of the prefecture," observed the eldest police agent, "was composed of a family of Jews, and went by the name of Nathan's band. Nathan had bee imprisoned for theft when a child, before the time of Napoleon I; and it was in the reign of the present Emperor that he underwent his last punishment, when he was seventy years old. He and his wife, with six daughters and their husbands (for they were all married), had suffered 209 years of imprisonment among them at the time old Nathan was last sentenced. They were all thieves, and Nathan carried on the trade of receiver as well." This story reminded the narrator's companion of another very criminal old gentleman, whose career, however, was a far luckier one.

When he was caught, the gendarme said to him, "You unfortunate old man, what could have induced you at your time of life"—he was seventy-one—"to risk ending your days in prison?" "No, so unfortunate, my Brigadier, as you seem to think," replied the hoary rascal; "I've been a thief, man and boy, for sixty-one years, and this is the first time a 'marchand de lacets'—slang for gendarme—has ever had me in his clutches." Next, I heard of a notorious gang of thieves captured in the neighborhood of the Barriere de Fontainebleau, where we had been that evening. They used to frequent one of the low cabarets near there, and the police soon had their eyes upon them. "Well, one day," says my agent, "a number of us disguised ourselves as masons, and went to the cabaret to drink; and, after jingling our money about in our pockets, threw ourselves on the benches, and pretended to fall fast asleep. The bait took; they robbed every man of us; whereupon we jumped up, and carried them off—there were eight of them—to the nearest 'poste de police.'" When the particulars became known at the prefecture, orders were given that no similar "plant" was to be made in future. The "chef" said it was nothing more nor less than enticing people to commit crime. When we suspect that a cafe or cabaret is frequented by improper characters, one or more policemen in plain clothes, and not known in the quarter, are set to watch it, and it is their duty to follow the more suspicious characters about until they go to bed, when they leave them for the night. As thieves are ordinarily late risers, the agent is always waiting for his man before he is stirring in the morning. In this way, he follows him about early and late, until he detects him attempting to commit a robbery. No sooner has he secured him than he sets to work to find out his most intimate associates, and, mentioning their names, gives his prisoner to understand that it was they who put the police on his track. As a natural result, the man, highly indignant at the supposed treachery of his accomplices, tells the agent all he knows to their disadvantage, and in due course they are lodged in prison likewise. For capturing a thief, the police agent, it seems, receives a gratuity of twenty francs from the prefecture; and for arresting a man who, having been already convicted, and while under surveillance, as is always the case for a certain period after the expiration of his sentence, has left the town or village where he was ordered to reside, the agent gets a gratuity of ten francs. The salary of a police agent ranges from 1200 to 2000 francs a year, with an allowance of 200 francs or clothes, and 200 francs additional for house-rent. The ordinary sergent-de-ville receives he smaller salary, and has no allowance made him for rent.

Our conversation next turning upon the chiffonniers, I learned that there was a class even below that, known as the "trilleurs," whose avocation was to sort out the contents of the baskets sold by chiffonnieres in a lot to the wholesale dealers. The chiffonnirs, it seems, have their regular exchanges in the different quarters of Paris, at which the price of rags, waste paper, bones, broken glass, etc., is from time to time regulated. They have also their annual dinner at some convenient and appropriate restaurant, at which they make a collection for the "poor" of their class, and invariably drink the toast of "The press, which uses and wastes so much paper, and thereby keeps up the price of rags." Our guide remarked that when the cholera was at its worst in Paris, the chiffonniers suffered less than any other class; which may have been because they were so thoroughly seasoned to filth and foul odors.

By this time we have reached the Place Maubert, which abounds with low wine-shops. Our guides call our attention to some abject-looking wretches called "ravageurs," an almost extinct class of Paris "night-birds," who are raking the open kennels in the narrow side streets with sticks, for bits of old metal or a stray sou. "This is the hour," say the agents, "when the night-birds of Paris are all on the wing. That man," pointing to a poorly clad individual at the bar of an adjacent wine-shop, "is what we call a 'guardian angel.' He is waiting until the hour for closing arrives, namely one o'clock; when the landlord, who gives him his food, so as always to have him at his beck and call, will confide to his charge his best and most drunken customer. This person the guardian angel will conduct safely home by a judicious exercise of flattery, firmness, and finesse, spite of all his remonstrances, his endeavors to get into conversation with solitary passers-by, masculine or feminine, his desire to fight, or his efforts to compose himself to sleep on some doorstep. A good guardian angel ought not only to possess tact, but strength as well: for it is sometimes necessary for him to take his charge upon his back. Some guardian angels in the neighborhood of the barriers, who frequently have to conduct their clients a tolerable distance, provide themselves with wheelbarrows and trundle the drunken man to his door. Their ordinary fee is ten sous, but habitual drunkards of ample means and liberal disposition usually give their guardian angel at least a franc."

During this time we have been making our way to a hotel garni, up one of those foul, murky, narrow streets which one can almost stride across, with wine shops at both corners and at both ends, that communicate with the Place Maubert. There is a dim lamp above the low entrance insufficient to light the dark and dirty passage, and, if possible, darker and dirtier staircase. The proprietor, at a word from the agents, shows us into several rooms, in most of which there are no fewer than eight beds, with no kind of screen between them, and no extra accommodation beyond a rush-bottom chair. Each bed had a couple of occupants, and the charge per night is from six to eight sous. On returning to the street again, we find four or five abject-looking beings hanging about the entrance of the dirty lodging-house, one of whom kindly volunteers to guide us to some hotels garnis in the neighborhood of the Church of St. Eustache, of a much lower description than what we had just inspected. We follow him on foot, accompanied by the police agents, who, as we cross the Boulevard de St. Germain, draw our attention to a man hovering mysteriously round the outside of a cafe just closed for the night. "He is not searching so carefully," remarks one of our guides, "for any chance half-franc pieces that may have been accidentally lost; his object is to collect all the cigar ends that the smokers have flung away. The commoner sort he will chop small, make them into packets, and sell a workingman as much tobacco for a sou as he can buy at a shop for four times the money. The ends of the good cigars he will sell to cigarette manufactureas at something like a couple of francs a pound.

"It is just about this time," continued the police agent, "that other night-birds, styled 'reveilleuses,' are starting on their rounds. Their occupation is to wake up heavy, not to say drunken sleepers, who have to be up in time for the opening of the 'halles' at three o'clock. Many of these women have a large connection, and work gradually from the more distant parts of Paris right up to the 'halles' themselves. They only get two sous apiece from their customers, some of whom give them no end of trouble. For it is a matter of duty with the reveilleuse never to quit her customers until they are wide awake."

We also learned that the Paris police are very strict in apprehending vagrants whom they catch sleeping at night-time out of doors; the consequence is that hundreds of poor wretches without means of procuring a bed will walk about Paris all night long, when every one except the night birds are sound asleep, hardly daring to stop to rest for a single moment. This they will do night after night, spite of the wind and cold, but rarely in spite of rain. In wet weather they give themselves up in shoals, and the depot at the prefecture is crowded with vagrants. Their habit is to take their rest in the daytime, at certain "cremeries," where, after spending two sous for a cup of coffee, they are allowed to sleep for a certain time. Or they sleep on the seats in the outer boulevards; the miserable beings whom one so frequently sees at mid-day stretched at full length on these benches have rarely had a single wink of sleep the night before.

We had now reached the Rue du Jour at the back of the Church of St. Eustache. The tramp halted opposite No. 11, a tall, narrow, dingy-looking, old-fashioned stone house, with only a couple of windows on each floor in front, and tugged at the bell until the door was opened, when I and my friend entered with him; the two police agents, who thought we should get on better without them, remained outside. The three of us asked for beds, but the proprietor told me and my friend that we were too clean for the place. We thereupon paid eight sous for a bed for the tramp, and accompanied him to his room, a dirty, dilapidated-looking chamber, some fifteen or sixteen feet long by nine broad, where we found six beds on the floor; in several of which beds as many as three persons were sleeping. Then there were three more beds up-stairs; that is to say, up a step-ladder leading to a wide shelf at one end of the room. The proprietor, it seems, crowds each bed with three persons when the exigencies of the establishment are extreme; commonly, however, the smaller beds have only two occupants. About the bedding and the atmosphere of all the rooms it would be impossible to speak truly and pleasantly. The staircase was narrow, but the long and equally foul-smelling passages on the landings were so extremely narrow that two people meeting in the middle could not manage to pass each other. The internal arrangements of the house had been sacrificed to obtain the utmost possible amount of space for sleeping purposes. It was on the landings of this particular hotel garni, I think, that little cabinets had been constructed, each just large enough to hold a bed in which one person could manage to turn; these, with no windows in them save a few squares of glass over the doorway, were let out by the month at from ten to fifteen francs. The half or a third of a bed, whichever you chanced to have allotted you, was at the rate of eight sous the first night and six sous the nights following. This amount, paid of course, in advance, entitled you to sleep from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 6 the following morning when you were turned out. Those who slept "up-stairs" paid six sous the first night, and four sous afterwards.

Everybody sleeps perfectly naked, his clothes being rolled up and placed beneath the mattress at the head of the bed. In this particular hotel garni there were one hundred and fifty beds; and about three hundred people sleep in it every night. These details we got from our tramp; who, when he was in doubt himself, made no scruple whatever about waking the person nearest to him, to obtain from him the required information. Strange to say, no one complained, but readily answered the questions put to him.

The tramp, whom we carried off with us, next conducted us to the Hotel Rambuteau, No. 94 in the street of that name, immediately facing the Halles Centrales, where we found six or seven men and boys sitting on the steps, several of whom had fallen fast asleep. On entering, we passed along a narrow passage and up three flights of stairs to the bureau of the hotel. Here we are again informed that we are too clean for the establishment. We therefore pay for a bed for our guide, as we did previously, but this time the charge is ten sous. On quitting the bureau the tramp rejoins us, and descends with us to the floor beneath, where he unlocks the heavy door of a sleeping apartment, and invites us to enter.

We find ourselves in a room with a single window as usual, and containing seven beds, in which we count fifteen sleepers, men and boys; the tramp would have made the sixteenth. All were sleeping stark naked, in accordance with the custom which prevails at these establishments. This hotel makes up something like ninety beds in a dozen or fourteen rooms; the terms, according to the proprietor's card, being ten sous the night, or twelve francs the month: about £6 per annum for the privilege of sleeping more wretchedly than many a brute.

We next went with the same guide to what is styled a "Hotel Modele." The entrance was through a large, heavy porte-cochere, with boldly carved cherubim ornamenting the panels. Here there was no perceptible difference in the accommodation offered beyond a sink on each floor, with water laid on for washing, and a small square of looking-glass let into the wall. The charge at this establishment amounted to twelve sous for the first night, and dropped to eight sous per night afterwards. Most of the occupants of the beds were asleep, as it was now past one o'clock, but our guide woke them up whenever he found it necessary to procure any information from them. They were, however, the reverse of communicative. It is not improbable that they were annoyed at being disturbed: or perhaps independence begins when you pay twelve sous per night for a lodging; anyway, to the inquiries addressed to the lodgers of the "Hotel Modele" they responded with, "Who are you? what do you want? 'decarrez'"—slang for "be off"—or "je te flanquerai une vollee"; and with these words one fellow sprang out of bed, naked as he was born; others prepared to follow his example, and so we deemed it prudent to beat a retreat, locking the door after us on the outside. In this account we have told all that decency will permit us to tell.

Giving a couple of francs to our guide the tramp, and leaving him to such repose as he might be able to obtain in his share of the bed last allotted to him, we rejoined the police agents, who were waiting with the cab at the end of the narrow street. On our suggesting that we should drive forthwith to the Carrieres de l'Amerique, they started a dozen difficulties, saying first of all that the horse was knocked up and could not go the distance; then that it would be daybreak before we arrived there, and we should find every one gone; next, that as the weather was rather mild, the chances were that nobody would go to the quarries on such a night. "They only go there for the warmth from the kilns," said they; "on a night like this they will occupy themselves by promenading about the Bois de Boulogne." Finally they said the expedition would be attended with too much danger, that some of the ruffians there would be certain to recognize them, and that we, being only four, might be overpowered, and stand a chance of being murdered. This information was certainly disheartening, nevertheless we did our utmost to remove the scruples of our guides, as we were bent upon going through with the night's programme; but all this was of no avail. Parting company, therefore, with the two police agents, we determined upon making the excursion to the Carrieres de l'Amerique by ourselves.

MISSISSIPPI.

How the Election was Carried—Outrages on the Freedmen.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* at Holly Springs, Miss., says:—

"Although the election is over and the excitement in a measure subsided, the Rebels are still thirsting for blood. Only yesterday a man arrived here on foot from near Water Valley, a small town in Talabusha county, about fifty miles distant. He was driven from his home by the Ku-Klux Klan for having voted the radical ticket. He is an old man, who, having worked all his life for his master, is driven from his home for being a Union man. Having labored hard this summer he had a fine crop growing which he will probably lose. Surely if there is justice in Heaven, such outrages will not go unpunished.

"At the same place two men were whipped, one of whom will probably die from injuries received. Their only crime was loyalty to the Government.

"Mr. Phillips, a school teacher and pastor of a church at Oxford, Lafayette county, was here yesterday. His life is threatened because he wrote a letter to the Jackson *Pilot*, exposing the outrages committed by the Rebels in that county. He says that when the election began, the freedmen were told if they could not vote the Democratic ticket they must not vote with the radicals, for by so doing they would make themselves enemies of their former friends, their masters. Succeeding in intimidating them so far that they were afraid to vote the radical ticket, they next tell them they must vote the Democratic ticket or they would be considered enemies anyhow. Meantime a dozen or so were arrested under the frivolous excuse of their not giving their names exactly as registered, and the colored men were so frightened that they voted the Democratic ticket in a body. After having thus voted, many of them complained that they did so against their will; but the Rebel Democracy quietly informed them that such talk would not be allowed.

"I send you the above well authenticated facts in regard to outrages in Lafayette county, as an indication of the conduct of the Rebels all over the State. In many places there were not so much violence and intimidation used; in many others a great deal more. Down on the Yazoo they shot a negro, cut his throat, and tying his hands behind him, threw him into the river.

"The Commissioners of Election in every county were insulted in every possible manner, without being subject to open violence; and, if they dared reply, pistols and knives were in sight in an instant.

"Truly, it has been a reign of terror all over the State. People of the North will scarcely realize the extent and fiendish character of Rebel violence.

"The loyal people of this State charge the 'Democratic Central Committee,' the Rebel stump orators and editors of this State, with a deliberate and premeditated attempt to prevent a fair election.

"Some time ago the 'Central Committee' issued a circular to the freedmen, telling them that, by joining the Loyal League, they rendered themselves liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary and a fine of a thousand dollars. They declared (what they knew was false, if they knew anything about it) that the object of the Loyal League was to compel men to vote the radical ticket.

"In addition to this meanness, they tried to produce the impression among the freedmen that the Democratic party was in favor of impartial suffrage.

"To understand more fully the audacious impudence of the charge against the Loyal League and their threat of fines and imprisonment, it is necessary to bear in mind that the Ku-Klux Klan is organized in every county of the State, and that its object is violence and assassination.

"They ended their 'address' with a threat that if they (the freedmen) voted the radical ticket, they would never in the future give them any employment.

"This document, and others of like character, served both as a threat to the freedmen and a firebrand among the K.'s, infuriating them and rendering a fair election impossible in this State. The result has been that the election just past has no parallel for outrageous violence in the history of our country."

—The largest conger eel ever known was lately caught near Wexford, Ireland. His length was over fourteen feet, and his circumference exceeded four feet. The mane on his back resembled strong horse hair, and stood four inches high. When caught in the net his struggles are stated to have been tremendous.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH, Treasurer.

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PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

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PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30 h instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

BITTER CORDIAL.

SCHEETZ'S

CELEBRATED

BITTER CORDIAL.

N. W. Cor. of FIFTH and RACE Sts.

This medical preparation is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bowel Complaint, Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, Faintings, Sick Stomach, Headache, etc. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester of food, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes. As indisputable evidence of its medical properties, we append the following:—

Strong Testimonial from Fire Marshal Blackburn.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1868.

Jacob Scheetz, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—Some eight months ago, when suffering from great nervous prostration, the result of exposure and overtasked energies, I was induced by you (an old friend) to take as a Tonic your celebrated Bitter Cordial; and so agreeably surprising have been its beneficial effects, that I cannot refrain from thus bearing testimony in its favor. As a beverage, it is as pleasant and delightful as a glass of rich dark-brown Sherry; as an appetizer before meals, perfectly magical, and as a digester of food, the most potent compound I ever knew. Altogether, I consider it one of the happiest combinations of medicinal herbs ever offered to the public as a curative. I most cheerfully and confidently recommend it to every sufferer from Debility, Dyspepsia, and Rheumatism. As a substitute for the villanous alcoholic and vinous concoctions imbibed at too many of the public bars of the present day, it must also prove a blessing.

Very truly yours,
ALEXANDER W. BLACKBURN,
6 16mwf13t Fire Marshal.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW STYLES OF

FANCY CASSIMERES.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OTHERS, TO THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CASSIMERES, ALL THE NEW STYLES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. w

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—

BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received a superb collection of

BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15§

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle,

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers

SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 stu th 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of DANIEL PORTER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES REA and GEORGE POWELL, Executors of the last will and testament of DANIEL PORTER deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 21, A. D. 1868, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER,
7 10fmw5t* Auditor.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

PITKIN & CO.

TENTS SUITABLE FOR SPORTING PURPOSES, AND CHILDREN'S LAWN TENTS, AWNINGS, HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE SHEETS, FLY NETS, ETC.

PITKIN & CO.,
6 18 thstu1m No. 71 North SECOND Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—

S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.

Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.

Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1005 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 227§

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.

The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,
Samuel S. Moon,
Gillies Dallett,
Edwin Greble,

Wm. W. Keen,
Ferdinand J. Dreer,
George L. Buzby,
B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2§

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
9mwf§ No 11 North SIXTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,

265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

§ No. 434 RACE Street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.

C. HASSENFORDER,
65 No. 432 VINE Street

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth§

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 612§

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 tf

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
117/rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
§6 No. 103 JONES' Alley

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, July 25
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax)	Tuesday, July 28
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, August 8
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, August 15

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$150	Steerage	[illegible]
" to London	155	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9§ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line will commence loading on SATURDAY, 20th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent. 30§
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
For further information, apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
7 2§ Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 1 5m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 50 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 50, and 3 50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, July 11, 8½ A.M	Saturday, July 11, 9 A.M

Sunday July 12, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, July 13, 6½ A.M	Monday, July 13, 10 A.M
Tuesday, " 14, 7½ A.M	Tuesday, " 14, 11½ A.M
Wed'day, " 15, 8 A.M	Wed'day, " 15, 12 M.
Thursday, " 16, 10 A.M	Thursday, " 16, 2 P.M
Friday, " 17, 10 A.M	Friday, " 17, 2 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

CAPE MAY STEAMER.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE......$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, "
Children...$1·5, "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.

Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 30§

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

From Le Follet.

The extreme heat and beauty of this summer weather renders the demand for light and thin materials very great, and never has there been a greater variety of elegant gauze-like dresses. White is extremely fashionable, whether in muslin, alpaca, foulard or sultane; white muslin over a colored silk petticoat being especially in favor, often made with a flounce, headed by a chicoree ruche made of taffetas and muslin, or by a bouillon of muslin with the color under it, a sash of the same shade being tied at the back. Frequently with these white toilettes, as with colored, lace fichus are worn. Nothing can be more general than the crossed fichus; they are almost universal, and made in all kinds of material.

The most usual style is, perhaps, that crossed in the front; but some have the ends taken back under the arms, having somewhat the appearance of small vests in the front, the ends being tied behind like a sash. Short costumes are now worn even for visits and family dinners, the trained robe being reserved for full toilette and calls of ceremony; the half train and round robe is cut on the bias in the front, just touching the ground, and trailing a very little behind. Among the fashions of the day we must not omit to mention the small aprons made of muslin or white gauze, with braces trimmed with ribbon. Several descriptions of short costumes will be found in this month's list, to which we now proceed.

Short costume—petticoat of plain porcelain blue cashmere, with a plaited flounce. Upper dress of blue and white shot sultane, looped up at the sides and full at the back, trimmed with a flounce.

Costume of green and white striped jaconas, quite plain—upper dress, looped up and plaited at the back, made of green barege spotted with white, and trimmed with a flounce. A large bow or rosette of green taffetas loops the dress at the back, over which is a crossed pelerine with ends fastened by a bow, also of green taffetas.

Short costume—petticoat of foulard, with hemmed flounces reaching to the upper dress, which is of the same material, the back breadths being cut long and plaited to the front in three plaits, fastened by large taffetas buttons. Dress looped up at the back by a large bow of taffetas. Black taffetas Marie Antoinnette fichu, trimmed with frills.

Costume of pink and gray muslin—under-skirt with seven little flounces; upper skirt also with flounces; basquine trimmed to match, and under it a wide sash with a large bow of pink and gray taffetas.

Costume—skirt of a fancy material, white ground with brown satin stripes, trimmed round the bottom with five narrow trimmings of brown satin. Blouse anglaise of the same material, looped up at the sides by bows bound with brown, and trimmed also with brown satin. Sash fastened at the back by a long wide bow of the same material bound with brown. The body of the blouse is open in the front, with wide revers edged and trimmed with brown satin.

Costume of steel gray poplin, the first skirt bordered with a bias of black taffetas, forming a frame to some crossing of black taffetas piped with white, which are placed at equal distances; upper skirt trimmed to match.

Fete toilette:—Under-skirt of white taffetas, with a flounce set on in very large hollow plaits; over this two skirts of white gauze, and camargo forming a third; all simply hemmed and trimmed with a narrow ruche. The chic of this costume is the manner in which these skirts are arranged. The camargo, fastened by a wide sash of black lace, is caught together by a bow of green taffetas.

Black and white muslin and silk are much used in the same toilette. An elegant dress in this style is made of white with stripes of black satin; over this a tunic of white muslin, raised en paniers by a wreath of black satin bows, Fichu Marie Antoinette, trimmed with lace, surmounted by a chicoree of black satin and white muslin. With this dress may be worn either a small black toque and white feather, or fanchon mantille, of black lace trimmed with white roses.

A charming dress in blue and white.—Robe of white sultane with double skirt, the upper skirt raised by bows of blue ribbon. Mantelet Marie Antoinette of white sultane over a square body; the mantle, as well as the edge of the body, trimmed with a fringe of small blue feathers. Shepherdess hat of very fine white straw, trimmed in front with a white aigrette, making a centre to a rosette formed of blue tulle, which has scarf ends carried to the back, where it falls in two very long ends, which are caught up and fastened in front by a bouquet of myosotis.

Dinner dress of blue silk.—Lower skirt trimmed with a very wide and full ruche of blue gauze edged with satin; over-skirt blue gauze de Chambery very bouffant at the sides, forming paniers, and edged with a ruche of gauze to match that on the silk skirt, only quite narrow. This skirt is drawn up on each side under satin bows. Low square body, with fichu of blue gauze fastened with bows of satin.

The most important thing to remember in choosing a bonnet is that it must either match the dress with which it is to be worn in color, and sometimes even in style, or else be a simple fanchon and voile mantille of black lace, which goes well with any color, and almost any style of dress. The chapeau de ville, or morning bonnet is composed principally of a very narrow front, trimmed with a wreath of flowers or Marie Antoinette pouffs. The strings continue to be tied under the chignon, and a scarf of tulle or lace fastened lightly over the chest by a bow or flower. Lately, ladies have been seen with merely a wreath of flowers and brides of lace supplying the place of the bonnet. This is certainly very economical, but will not become very universal, as ladies of good taste always avoid eccentricities of style; still, the bonnets are quite as small, if not smaller than ever, and do not seem likely to increase in size—at present, at least. One of the most fashionable bonnets just now is made with a wreath of cornfield flowers, and a long scarf of straw-colored tulle fastened by a bouquet of flowers.

Hats are occupying much attention just now. Very fine black straw or crinoline seem much in favor. They are made exceedingly small, the rims turned up, and trimmed with a long veil and small wreaths or bouquets of flowers. The long veil, in black or colored tulle, is quite as fashionably worn as it was last year. Black tulle hats are exceedingly becoming and very light; they are generally trimmed with black satin and field flowers. Hats of leghorn, rice, or fancy straw may be trimmed with feathers and velvet.

Death of a Peace Advocate.

The London *Star* says:—

"Edmund Potonie is dead. To the majority of readers of English newspapers we are all well aware this announcement will seem to have but little significance; but to no inconsiderable minority the importance of the event will be known to warrant it being publicly recorded. Potonie labored in the cause of peace with a devotion to which his untimely death may be in part ascribed. He was one of those men who bring unyielding energy to the initiatory work of great movements, and who, from the very intensity of their application, are seldom heard of outside the circle in which they are employed—men who dare to hold the doctrines which are destined to influence the policy of nations when the faith on which they are founded is only recognized as the whim of individuals, and its professors have to endure the keen torture of public contempt. The task Potonie had set himself was no easy one; he preached economy to the Imperial Government, and peace to the France of to-day. The idea of a league of nations formed on the only solid basis of industry and peace was one that had early taken possession of his mind.

"A Parisian by birth, his aim was to become a citizen of the world. He was born in 1829, and before he was of age he had travelled in Germany, Denmark, Poland, Hungary, and our own country, where he made the acquaintance of Cobden, and had studied the working populations of nearly every State in Europe from the life. He saw the evil of the Continental military systems, took 'War to war' for his motto, and founded at Berlin in 1860 the first Ligue du Bien Public, on which was afterwards grafted the League of Peace. Renouncing the advantages he could undoubtedly have secured by embarking in his father's career as a merchant, he devoted all his energy and his means to the furtherance of the public movement he had inaugurated; he wrote innumerable letters in innumerable journals—French, German, and Italian—on peace and kindred subjects, and altogether displayed an activity in the cause of opposition to war which may now fairly entitle him to be ranked among its victims. He died quite recently, in Berlin, at the age of thirty-nine. Looking at the Europe of to-day, it cannot be said that he has died in the hour of victory; but those who know something of the signs of the growth of great movements will confess that he has not labored in vain."

A French Soup-Kitchen—Feeding the Poor.

The Paris *Moniteur* gives some details about the charitable institution, the Prince Imperial's Soup-Kitchen. The principal idea the Emperor appears to have had in view in opening these kitchens is that, except in cases of absolute need, assistance should not be gratuitous, so as not to destroy the stimulus to self-exertion and foresight. In times of scarcity the workmen ought to be provided with cheap food, and for this purpose an economical service on a large scale is organized, the general expenses of which are covered by the great number of customers that resort to it. The workman's dinner generally consists of half a pound of bread, half a litre of broth, two ounces and a third of boiled beef, and about a pennyworth of vegetables, the total cost being 75 cent. Now, at the Prince Imperial's soup kitchen the above price is reduced to 37½ cent., or little more than half. A workman's family, consisting of the father, mother, and three children, will consume 4 pounds of bread, 2 pounds of meat, a litre and a half of dry pulse, a quarter of a pound of rice, and about 40 cent. of salt, butter, seasoning, and firing, the cooking being done at home—total cost, 3f. 85c. This sum is reduced to 2f. 61c. at the soup kitchen, being a saving of 1f. 24c.

At these low prices (says the correspondent of the London *Times*) the kitchen would just cover its expenses, but the Emperor's views go further, it being his wish to contribute some share to the workman's comfort out of the privy purse. To effect this each of the above kinds of food is divided into portions of 5c. each, so that the single workman will not pay more than 25c. for the dinner above described, instead of 37½c., and the difference, 12½c., is covered by the Emperor's subsidy. In the same way a whole family of five persons will only pay 1f. 80c., instead of 2f. 61c. which makes a saving of 2f. 5c. compared with the ordinary price, his Majesty bearing a loss of 81c. for each family.

"During the six winter months the kitchens are open, viz., from November to April inclusive, the daily average of portions served out was 2145; the lowest number, viz., 1576, occurring in April. During the whole of this period the portion of bread was sold at the kitchens at the rate of 20c. per pound. The total amount realized by the sale of portions was last winter 342,712f. 30c.; the outlay for the 20 soup kitchens amounted to 485,069f. 48c. The difference, 142,712f. 30c., represents the Emperor's subsidy, whose example has been followed in Paris by the Administration of Public Assistance; at Courbevoie and other places round the local municipalities; at Lille and other important towns of the provinces by the authorities, in many instances aided by the Emperor.

EFFECT OF EXPOSURE ON COAL.—Professor Rockwell has called attention to the deterioration which coal suffers from exposure to the weather, and to the importance of keeping it as dry as possible. Anthracite suffers the least, bituminous the most. According to the experiments of Grundmann, coal exposed to the weather in heaps lost during a period of nine months fifty per cent. of its value as fuel, and about as much as a gas-making material; it undergoes a process of slow combustion, taking up oxygen and giving off the volatile products of oxydation—air and moisture playing the principal part, and warmth promoting it; the valuable combustible ingredients are lost, and the injurious ones, as sulphur, oxygen, and ash, are relatively increased. Coke from weathered coal is of inferior quality, losing its coherence. These facts have been generally understood for a long while, but the practice in some railway yards gives no heed to the loss of heating values which coal undergoes from exposure to the weather. It is found with no covering to shield it from the rain, wind, and snow, and its exposure and loss thereby seems to attract no attention from the very "practical" men who have care of this department. Neither wood nor coal can bear long exposure to the elements without losing a large share of its real value as fuel.—*American Railway Times.*

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—A Paris correspondent referring to the general impression which prevails concerning the decision of the Emperor to call upon the people of France to elect new Chambers soon after the close of the present session, supposes the Emperor looks forward to the result with considerable anxiety, as when some time since general elections were contemplated, it will be remembered that a pamphlet appeared from the cabinet of his Majesty's secretary, reminding the nation of the services Napoleon III had rendered society, and the prosperity which had characterized his reign. No doubt, says the correspondent, a change has taken place in the feelings of the people since they last sent deputies to Paris. Frenchmen have recovered from that alarm which the anarchy of the last revolution created. They do not any longer exclaim, "Let the emperor do what he pleases; he knows best!" There is a desire to exercise more control over the acts and policy of the sovereign. As far as observers can see, the next elections will show a very large dynastic majority, for universal suffrage as exercised in France under actual circumstances is a dynastic vote; it is a vote for sovereign, Constitution—in fact, Imperialism. The Roman Catholic priests will take a very active share in returning deputies to the Legislative body. They have received direct orders from Rome on the subject.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25† GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.
271

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; Scranton at 4·05 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope, and at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 11·50 Noon, 2·00 and 8·20 P. M.

11·50 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·20 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and Intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10½

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing THURSDAY, July 2, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.
5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10½ General Superintendent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25† GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2†] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

2 27† JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira etc., at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M. and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7·01 A. M. and 1·39 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M. passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1 00, 6 00 and 10 30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3 30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra, 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,

From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15½ Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30 4·15 and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8½ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Arco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5 30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Arco	6·25 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic, Leaves Vine street	7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 635 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 625 CHESNUT Street.

7 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8 50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12 00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7 10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
111 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, 2 PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH AND PLATE MIRRORS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

July 16, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor and chamber furniture, 2 mahogany piano-fortes, made by Schomacker & Co., and Loud; French plate mirrors, sideboards, book-cases, extension tables, China and glassware, beds, and bedding, fine hair mattresses, large bars and counters, large platform scales, weigh 2400 pounds; refrigerators, superior fireproof sales, superior Brussels, and other carpets, etc. [7 14 2t

ELEGANT OILED WALNUT PARLOR AND LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM AND COTTAGE CHAMBER FURNITURE; PIANO, PIER MIRRORS, ELEGANT AXMINSTER, VELVET AND OTHER CARPETS; HANDSOME ORNAMENTS, etc., etc.

On Friday Morning,

July 17th, at 10 o'clock, at 1922 Spring Garden street, by catalogue, the elegant oiled walnut parlor, library, dining-room and cottage chamber furniture; fine toned seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, by Geo. M. Guild & Co, Boston; oval pier mirrors, elegant Axminster velvet, Brussels and other carpets; handsome bronze and china ornaments, fine hair mattresses, bedding, China and glassware, kitchen furniture, etc. 3t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO McClelland & Co.), Auctioneers, No. 506 MARKET Street. 12†

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday morning,

July 16, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by Catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. [7 11 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, 4 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, LARGE REFRIGERATOR, MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, CHINA, ETC.

On Friday Morning.

July 17, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of Superior New and Second-hand Household Furniture, comprising Parlor Suits in brocatelle, reps, and hair cloth; Library Suits in striped and plain reps and hair cloth; Library suits in striped and plain reps; Chamber Suits finished in oil, with wardrobes etc., to match; Dining-room furniture in oak and walnut, etc. Also, book-cases, office-tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, etc.

Also, 4 rosewood piano-fortes.

Also, large meat closet and ice-chest, and fixtures suitable for a provision store, nearly new. 7 15 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT AT GERMANTOWN.

ALFREDO BARILI,
THE YOUTHFUL PIANIST,

Begs to announce that,

On next THURSDAY EVENING, July 16, he will give a Vocal and Instrumental Concert at the TOWN HALL GERMANTOWN,

Assisted by ETTORE BARILI, his father and teacher. Miss NATALE, of New York.

Several amateurs and some pupils of his uncle,

ANTONIO BARILI,

who will preside at the Piano.

Admission, $1.

Tickets for sale at the usual places. 7 15 2t*

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.

LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
THE BEST BILL EVER OFFERED.
R. M. Carroll in his Great Specialities.
Great Hit of the Lingard Burlesque.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 15,
BENEFIT OF ARCHY HUGHES.

The FALL and WINTER SEASON will commence Monday, September 7, with Hooley's Minstrels. 7 15 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,

In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

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An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

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NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

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N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 20wfm

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 11 4

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12†

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Terms of the New Treaty now Pending in the Senate.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following synopsis of the articles of the treaty negotiated by the Chinese Embassy and Secretary Seward:—

"It is now understood that the negotiations were concerning additional articles of the treaty of June 18, 1868, and that those articles were signed on the 4th instant by William H. Seward on the part of the United States, and by Anson Burlingame, Envoy Extraordinary, and Chi-Kung and Sun Chia-Kua, Associated High Envoys of the Emperor of China. There are nine additional articles which have thus been agreed upon, and which are now before the Senate of the United States for ratification.

Article one declares that the Emperor of China in making concessions to the subjects of foreign powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that Empire for the purposes of trade, has not relinquished his right of eminent domain over said land and waters, and will not permit hostilities or surrender his right of jurisdiction over person or property thereon.

Article two stipulates that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese Dominions, which may not have been stipulated by treaty, shall be subjected to the discretion of the Chinese Government, and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations.

Article three provides that the Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint Consuls at posts of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by the public law and treaty in the United States by the Consuls of Great Britain and Russia.

Article four provides that citizens of the United States in China, of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in the United States, shall enjoy liberty of conscience, and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries of whatever nationality shall be held in respect and free from disturbance.

Article five recognizes the right of man to change his home and allegiance, but condemns any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes.

Article six provides that citizens of the two nations shall enjoy in the other the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens of the most favored nations.

Article seven recognises the necessity for representative coins having a common value, and also a common standard of weight and measures for all countries.

Article eight provides that Chinese subjects shall be admitted to all schools and colleges of the United States without being subject to any religious or political test, and also authorizes citizens of the United States to maintain schools in those places in China where foreigners are permitted to reside.

Article nine sets forth that the United States, always disclaiming and disavowing all intervention by one nation in the affairs of another, does disclaim and disavow any intention or right to interfere in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraph, or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, his Majesty, the Emperor of China reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding, it is agreed that if the Emperor of China shall, at any time determine to construct such works, and shall apply to the United States, or any other Western power, for facilities to carry out that policy, engineers shall be designated who shall be paid by the Chinese Government.

The above sketch of the nine articles now before the Senate is substantially correct. If they are ratified the United States will virtually become the protector of China against any progressive demands of the European powers. Should they consent, China will become neutral ground, under its own officials and laws. Nor can foreign powers, as heretofore, enforce civilization at the cannon's mouth.

CHASE.

A Scathing Rebuke for His Apostasy.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, which was long the organ of Chief Justice Chase, said recently:—Such preferment as Mr. Chase has received from the Republican party might satisfy an ambition which was not insatiable. He was elected Governor of the State for two terms; then a Senator of the United States, from which office he passed to that of Secretary of the Treasury. He resigned that in the hope of receiving the nomination in place of Mr. Lincoln. Disappointed in that, he covertly made overtures to some of the Democrats for nomination by the Democratic party. He then made an ostentatious electioneering canvass for Mr. Lincoln, whose election was a foregone conclusion. Then Mr. Lincoln, with remarkable personal magnanimity, nominated him to the office of Chief Justice, which has been made honorable by some of the most illustrious names in our history, which is a place of high honor, and of respectable emolument for life, and which might satisfy the ambition of even a great man, or at the least, might create in him some sentiments of gratitude and fidelity. But no such emotion enters the bosom of Salmon P. Chase. Though pledged to those whose personal influence be asked to persuade Mr. Lincoln to appoint him, that this would satisfy his ambition, and that he would give up the pursuit of the Presidency, no sooner was he settled in his seat on the Bench than he made it his secure base of operations for a Presidential nomination; and, at his next defeat in this, a base of operation against the party to whom he owed it. From the time that he—the last of all to believe it—became convinced that the nomination of Grant by the Chicago Convention was certain, his judicial office became corrupted by his desire to destroy the Republican party, and to procure a nomination from the Democratic party.

Collapse of the Third Party.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphed last night as follows:—

"There is very little speculation to-night concerning the third party, and the whole thing, if it ever had any strength, has utterly collapsed. Chief Justice Chase gives it no countenance whatever, and is not a party to the movement. The Democrats daily become more and more thoroughly demoralized and disgusted at the nominations which were made in New York. They do not object to Mr. Seymour so much as to Mr. Blair, whose selection many of them regard as very injudicious. Rumor has it that Mr. Seymour, while the Convention was in session, consulted his physicians upon the advisability of his accepting the nomination in case it should be tendered to him, and that they unanimously protested against it and advised him to decline. They thought that the cares and anxieties incidental to the campaign and to the Presidential office, in the event of his election, must be extremely dangerous to his health, and might possibly result fatally. The third party men are sore heads from both parties, whose only aim is office and self advancement. They see no future gain in either Grant or Seymour. Nothing is definitely known of the views of the Chief Justice on the subject of a third candidate.

The *Times'* correspondent says:—

The third party movement talked of in some of the papers has no foundation save in the wishes of a few of the disappointed friends of Mr. Chase and Mr. Johnson. Some correspondents in that interest are giving currency to rumors on the subject as so many facts. General Thomas Ewing, Jr., whose name has been mentioned in connection with the movement, authorizes the statement that he supports the regular Democratic nominees cordially.

—Chief Justice Chase is not a Methodist, as has been sometimes said, but has long been connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Chase, of Ohio, is his uncle; Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire, a cousin; and a stern chase for the Presidency has been his sole occupation for years past.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

The Newest Scandal—The Frank Leslie Divorce Case.

From the N. Y. Tribune of this morning.

In the Common Pleas, special term, yesterday, a motion for alimony was made in the suit brought by Frank Leslie against his wife, by the defendant. The complaint says that in 1850 Mrs. Leslie ran away with one Thomas F. Croxon, from New York to St. Thomas, and from there to Toronto; that Mr. Leslie pursued them to Toronto, but ultimately forgave his wife and lived with her; but that her intimacy with Croxon was continued in Boston without his knowledge. He also charges more recent adulteries with various persons. The knowledge of all the adulteries except that which he forgave in 1851, was, he says, unknown to him till quite recently. Her answer denies all the adulteries but that with Croxon, makes a special averment that her husband purposely threw her in his way and then abandoned her, so that she might be dependent on him for pecuniary and other aid, and might be, or at least appear to be, guilty with him. She further charges adultery on him with a number of women. The affidavits produced by her on this motion are much fuller. They aver that they were married in England by his, then, name of Henry Carter; that on one occasion he took from her all their furniture; that when about to leave England, he sold all of the furniture and a great part of her clothes, and left her with but £20 to support herself and her three children for six months; that after they had been here a short time, her husband became estranged from her, and on his repeating the averments as to Croxon, she became by his estrangement and abandonment deranged in health and mind, and went she knew not where, but without actual crime. That her husband subsequently sought her out of his own will, and she consented, on his entreaties, to reside again with him. That afterwards, she had continual reason to suspect his fidelity, and at length left him and entered into negotiations for a separation. That she has since discovered proof of infidelity by him since the separation. As to one of the persons with whom she is accused, she says that she does not know his name. The affidavits of the others denying the charge are appended. That of one of these, Jesse W. Benedict, her counsel, adds a full account of the negotiations entered into by him with Mr. Leslie for a separation, and says that at one time Mr. Leslie was desirous of having an absolute divorce procured against him. That even the amount of the alimony was agreed on, but the negotiation went off through the failure of Mr. Leslie to give a sufficient security for the payment of such alimony. He denies indignantly the charge of adultery, and says that he believes Mr. Leslie only prefers these charges to frighten Mrs. Leslie's friends, and make them aid him in depriving Mrs. Leslie of her rights. An affidavit of Mr. Fortune is added that he is the proprietor of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated, Illustrate Zeitung, Ilustracion, Fashion Magazine, Boys' and Girl's Weekly*, and was, under his brother's name, owner of *The Last Sensation*, for which *The Days' Doings* has been substituted. That he owns four or five printing establishments, whose furniture is worth at least $150,000, and that his income is worth more than $100,000. Mr. Leslie's affidavit is quite lengthy. He has, he says, been restrained by self-respect and a regard for the feelings of his children from answering the attacks made on him by Mrs. Leslie, but a time has now arrived for him to break silence. He was born at Ipswich, England in 1821. At nineteen years of age he became acquainted with Sarah Ann Welham, whom he married when he was twenty-one, she then being sixteen. By his marriage he alienated his father's family. He devoted himself to wood engraving, and, by laboring sixteen hours a day, procured a livelihood for his family. His name was Henry Carter, but having used the name of Frank Leslie as an engraver's name, or *nom de plume*, and having used it also in the publication of his newspapers, thus gaining for it a kind of trade-mark value, he caused his name to be changed in 1857. As to his selling the furniture before leaving England, he says that in his struggles to get along he gave a kind of chattel mortgage on his furniture which was foreclosed one day during his absence, but, on his return at night, he at once proceeded to make his family comfortable, and the furniture was returned within a few days. Finding the long credits of England fatal to him, he resolved to come to this country, and sold off his furniture, but not her clothes, and made, as he supposed, an equal division of the proceeds, giving her £20 cash and about £100 in notes. When he landed in New York, in 1848, his capital was about £50. The notes were not promptly paid, and Mrs. Leslie suffered some inconvenience. Mr. Leslie then gives his account of the elopement in 1850. He entered into a publishing speculation in connection with Jenny Lind's concerts, which necessitated his travelling with the troupe. This he did with his wife's knowledge and consent. He left her in a well-furnished house and gave her money for household expenses. Just before leaving he sent her a $300 piano. As soon as he realized anything in Philadelphia he sent her $25, and similar sums from other cities. He received no letters in reply. On his return in May, 1851, he found his house occupied by strangers, and all his letters but one unopened. She had eloped with Thomas F. Croxon, taking her youngest child. The other two, after some difficulty, he found with a poor woman, Bartlett by name. He found that they had gone to Toronto, and pursued them there, but they had been warned, and had gone in different directions a few hours before, Mrs. Leslie for New York. He telegraphed in the name of Croxon to a hotel-keeper at Albany, and thus stopped her. On her entreaties and penitence he forgave her, and they went to Boston, she refusing to go anywhere on account of her shame, but he says that within one week afterwards she renewed her connection with Croxon, taking advantage of her knowledge of his business hours. Of this he says he knew nothing till November, 1867. After a year's residence in Boston they returned to New York, and in 1854 went to housekeeping. Here, he says, she annoyed him by demands for money, by her discouragement of his exertions, by her exhibitions of a morose disposition, by her insults to the friends he invited home, and by her accusations of intrigues with every woman with whom he conversed. He then accuses her of most gross neglect and inattention during a dangerous illness, resulting from a severe accident, in December, 1859. He says that the idea of his permitting a divorce was suggested by her counsel, but the demands for alimony were raised continually, and he ultimately found it impossible to make any arrangement. This was after a separation which took place in 1861. After this separation he allowed her $20 a week, until as he says, he found that she was circulating injurious reports concerning him, and stopped it; that she has continued these annoyances down to the present time. He denies the charge of adultery, and says that it is an effort to drag into this controversy the names of respectable married ladies, to stir up enemies against him, and to prevent his enjoying respectable society. A number of affidavits are annexed, supporting the individual averments of Mr. Leslie's affidavit. Mr. Boardman, on behalf of the defendant, urged that all these affidavits were but averments of matters denied by the defendant; that the purpose of the alimony was to enable her to test the truth of these averments, and that she should be allowed such alimony and counsel fee as would place her on an equality with her husband before the Court.

Mr. McKeon and Mr. Campbell for the plaintiff, urged that the first adultery was not even denied, and that her position was not one commending itself to the favor of the Court. The Court should either give no alimony whatever, or, if any, the smallest possible amount. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

NOVELTIES IN WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS.

A fine assortment of FRENCH PAPER.

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Corner of Linden street.
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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Burglars Captured—A Chicken Thief—Using the Knife—Larceny—Another Arrest—A Violent Fellow—A Till-tapper—Charged with Larceny.

—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon three suspicious looking characters were seen in the yard attached to the house of J. M. Maris, No. 520 Pine street, and the police were notified of the fact. Policemen Brown and Glenn, of the Fifth District, repaired to the place, and jumping over the fence, discovered the worthies, who attempted to escape, but they were prevented by the officials drawing their revolvers. Assistance was called in, and the burglars were conducted to the Station. An examination of the premises was made, and it was found that a number of the shutters and doors had been forced open with jimmies, which instruments, it is supposed, were thrown into the cess-pool. The prisoners gave the names of Harry Carrol, William Johnson, and Frank Lewis. Carrol is well known to the police, and about a month since was at the Central Station on the charge of entering the house of Mrs. Schober, on Clinton street, one Sunday morning. He was there found by the servant, who gave the alarm. He fled from the premises, but ran into the arms of a patrolman. His plea then was drunkenness. The other two have been in the hands of the police before. All will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central.

—A policeman of the Tenth District at six o'clock this morning, took Samuel Barker, 15 years of age into custody, at Second and Oxford streets, while endeavoring to dispose of some chickens which he is suspected of having stolen. Alderman Eggleston has held him for a further hearing.

—The charge of stabbing a man at Nicetown has been preferred against one Adam Woolrich. Alderman Thomas bound him over in $1500 bail.

—George Ford was arrested last evening at Frankford Road and Huntingdon street, on the charge of stealing some money and trinkets from a house in the neighborhood. He was committed by Alderman Senix.

—The police of the Eighteenth District yesterday effected the capture of James Call, who is charged with being implicated in the assault and battery committed the day previous on Sergeant Hanse. Alderman Neill sent him to prison.

—Hugh McHugh has been bound over in $1000 bail to answer the double charge of committing an assault and battery upon a citizen and a policeman. Last night Hugh and another man went into the lager-beer saloon at Twenty-third and Callowhill streets, and obtained liquor, for which they refused to pay. An attempt being made to eject them, Hugh assaulted the father of the proprietor. Park Policeman Callighan was called in, and he received several blows from the fist of the violent individual.

—John Wooding (colored) was captured yesterday while in the act of extracting money from the till of a store at Seventh and Catharine streets. Alderman Bonsall committed him.

—Policeman Quinn, of the Seventeenth District, last evening arrested a man at Seventh and Baker streets for being drunk. While on his way to the Station House he was set upon by a party of negroes, who succeeded in rescuing the prisoner. Quinn then seized Charles Davis one of the attacking crowd, and marched him before Alderman Bonsall, who sent him below to answer.

—Louisa Wilson was charged before Alderman Jones with the larceny of a bracelet, a set of ear-rings, and a breastpin, from James Robinson, the proprietor of the Grant House, and also of a jewelry store on Market street. Louisa denies the accusation, and states that the complainant brought the articles to her, and placed the bracelet on her arm. The Alderman held the fair one for trial.

THE WEATHER.—To-day is a very, very hot one, though the thermometer at eleven o'clock did not mark by five degrees, as high a figure as at the same time yesterday, still the heat is so oppressive as to render any out-door exercise almost intolerable. The streets present rather a strange contrast with their appearance a month since. Then business men were hurrying to and fro, but to-day the same people may be seen moving along slowly, with fan in hand, and thinking of nothing but of some way to keep themselves from getting over-heated. All laboring work came to a stand still at an early hour in the day.

The passenger railway cars are well patronized, though the poor horses don't seem fit to pull the empty car. Men are stationed along the lines with water buckets and sponge, for the purpose of rinsing out the mouths of the jaded beasts.

The Coroner has been extremely busy in holding inquests on the bodies of the unfortunate, who have died from the effects of the heat.

CORONER'S CASES.—Coroner Daniels received notice this morning to attend the following cases:—

At 1 10 this morning an unknown man was found lying at Duponceau and Locust streets, suffering, as it was supposed, from imbibing too much liquor. He was taken to the Fifth District Station, where he died in the course of an hour.

A day or two ago a man engaged boarding at No. 404 Adams street, Nineteenth Ward. Last evening he partook of his supper, remarking that he felt badly. After the meal, he repaired to his room, and in a few moments the occupants of the house were alarmed by the noise of a heavy fall. On going to his room they found him lying dead on the floor.

THE THERMOMETER.—The following table shows how the thermometer has stood during the day on each 14th day of July for ten years past, including yesterday:—

Year.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
1859	77	86	90
1860	68	84	84
1861	65	66	64
1862	72	87	90
1863	71	79	83
1864	74	65	86
1865	64	73	75
1866	83	95	98
1867	69	75	79
1868	85	96	97

HEARING BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.—The case of Wm. Oves, charged with aiding and abetting in the removal of distilled spirits was continued before United States Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith, at noon to-day.

Joseph Seddons—testified that he saw the defendant pump whisky from the cistern room. Mr. Skillman, the stockholder, and the working men were present. In the latter part of March he assisted in pumping. A United States Assessor was present at the time. All further testimony was substantially the same as was adduced yesterday.

Held in $1000 to answer.

A SUICIDE.—The police of the Eleventh District, at 4 o'clock this morning, found a nicely-dressed unknown German lying dead at Front street and Lehigh avenue. The cause of his death was soon made manifest, as a pistol shot wound was found in his forehead. The weapon itself was lying beside the body, its only barrel being empty. In his pockets were found numerous cards of business firms in Cincinnati, Ohio, to which city it is supposed the deceased belongs. There were also a number of letters written in German. The body was taken to the Nineteenth Ward Station House, where the Coroner held an inquest.

OVERCOME.—Chas. Campbell was overcome with the heat at Fourth and Chesnut streets, at eleven o'clock this morning. Reserve Wilson conducted him to the Central Station, where the proper restoratives were applied.

At 11 30 this morning, George Switzer, fifty years of age, residing at No. 1838 Spring street, fell in the street, and was taken to the Frankford Station.

William Menally was sun-struck at 12·30, at Front and Dauphin streets. He was taken to his residence in Richmond.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—James A. Freeman, auctioneer, sold to-day at noon, at the Exchange, the following:—

GERMANTOWN—Dwelling, Jefferson street, near Main	$1700 00
SHIPPEN STREET, No. 1017—Three-story brick Dwelling	$1550 00
LUDLOW STREET, No 4013—Two-story cottage	$2340 00
TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Frame House and Barn at Baker and Nice streets	$1050 00

CASUALTY.—Charles Goodwin, an employe of the Water Department, while working on a derrick at Fairmount, fell to the ground, at 9 o'clock this morning, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to his home on West street, above Coates.

MEETING OF THE PRESS CLUB.—The regular stated meeting of the Press Club takes place this afternoon. Action will be taken with reference to the death of John F. McDevitt, Esq. A full attendance of members is desired.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Sherman's Funding Bill Before the House—The Alaska Appropriation.

Election Frauds in the Southern States—Petition for a Congressional Investigation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Election Frauds in the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

Delegations from Georgia and Mississippi were before the Reconstruction Committee to-day, asking some legislation whereby loyal people of those States may secure control of the State Legislatures which have been elected. They all agree that immense frauds have been perpetrated, and that through a reign of terror the disloyal element has succeeded in carrying these States. After hearing them the Committee postponed action until to-morrow. It is the opinion of the members of the Committee that it is too late in the session to introduce any new reconstruction measures.

A delegation from Virginia was also before the Committee, asking that the election of that State might be allowed to take place under the first registration. No action was taken in their case, nor is there much prospect that any will be taken.

Sherman's Funding Bill,

which passed the Senate last night, will meet with strong opposition in the House. It is the intention of Mr. Boutwell to move his bill providing for the reduction of the interest on the public debt to 3½ and 4 per cent., as a substitute for Sherman's bill.

The Alaska Appropriation.

It is understood that the Senate Committee on foreign relations will strike out the amendment passed by the House yesterday to the Alaska Appropriation bill. They regard it not only as irrelevant to the bill but asserting the authority on the part of Congress not heretofore exercised, and calculated to embarrass the executive and the Senate in concluding treaties with foreign governments.

The Conference Committee

on the tax bill was in session early this morning, and when Congress had assembled had nearly finished the consideration of the amendments in controversy between the two Houses. As soon as the amendments can be arranged in proper order and the bill can be engrossed it will be reported to the Senate. The report will probably be made to-day.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Close of the Legislature—Honors to Americans—Japanese Emigrants.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Despatches from Honolulu, dated June 25, say the King prorogued the Legislature June 24, after a fifty-eight days' session, thanking the members for their liberality towards his family, and the zeal manifested for the best interests of the Government. The General Appropriation bill grants $1,060,000 for carrying on the Government two years ending March, 1870. $30,000 were appropriated to encourage emigration, and $30,000 to promote inter-island steam communication.

The American Charge D'Affaires had an interview with the King, and presented Captain Simpson of the United States steamer Mohongo. The audience lasted an hour.

The official organ of the Government, the *Gazette*, speaks in complimentary terms of the officers and men of the Mohongo.

The British ship Sciota arrived at Honolulu, on the 14th, with Japanese emigrants, consigned to the Hawaiian Government, which is regarded as a great event. A few hours after the arrival of the vessel the Board of Immigration had applications for all the laborers.

In the port of Honolulu, United States steamer Mohongo, British ship Sciota and Robert Lane.

FROM PANAMA.

The Late Election—General Ponce Acting as Provisional Governor—General Diaz a Prisoner—Advices from the South American Republics.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall on the 9th, brings $22 721 in treasure from California. Owing to the late election in Panama having resulted in favor of the Conservatives, President Diaz handed over the Government on the 5th to General Ponce, who is now acting as Provisional President. Diaz being considered a prisoner. No blood was shed on this election. The State is declared in a state of war until public order is restored.

The Fourth of July was duly celebrated by the Americans at Panama. The frigates Powhattan, Cyane, and Bolivar are at Panama.

A shipment of 536 barrels of oil is to be made from Aspinwall to New Bedford, by steamer, being the cargo of the ship Greyhound.

The revolution continues in the Argentine Republic.

There is nothing important from Chili.

The steamer Japan, from New York, put into Valparaiso, May 28, for coals.

From Peru we learn that the yellow fever is disappearing from Lima and Callao, but is raging down the coast.

No new battles are reported between the Paraguayans and the allies.

The Australasian's dates are to June 1, but contain nothing of importance.

Destructive Fire in Concord, N. H.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 15.—A destructive fire occurred in Concord last night, destroying Palmer, Wade & Co.'s spring manufactory, J. L. Webster's machine shop, Charles E. Austin's melodeon manufactory, and Secomb & Pillsbury's reed manufactory. The loss is very heavy, and partially covered by insurance.

The Heated Term.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Reports from all points represent the heat as being greater and of longer duration than ever before known. Cases of sun-stroke are very numerous.

The Mississippi Election.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Fifteen Mississippi radicals, including Eggleston, the defeated candidate for Governor, appeared before the Reconstruction Committee, this morning, and demanded the exclusion from the count of the votes on the Constitution of the counties of Rankin, Chickasaw, Marshall, Carroll, De Soto, Lafayette, and others. By this means they expect to carry the Constitution, and elect radical State officers and Congressmen. The reason they allege is, that terror reigned in those counties, and they ask Congress to declare Mississippi reconstructed and entitled to readmission to Congress. Among the fifteen several were Northern and Western men.

The general understanding is, that Congress will adjourn next Monday or Tuesday.

Fire—Death from Sun-stroke.

ROCHESTER, July 15.—There were four cases of sun-stroke in this city yesterday of which two proved fatal.

Preston's bone factory, on North Clinton street, was burned last night. The loss is considerable.

The thermometer indicated 98 degrees in the shade yesterday afternoon.

Harvard College Commencement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 15.—To-day in this city is being observed by many as a half holiday, in consequence of the beginning of the Harvard College Commencement. The Custom House and insurance offices are closed, and there is very little business being transacted. The weather is very warm; the thermometer now at this hour (1 P. M.), stands at 90 degrees in the shade.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Mr. Drake called up the House bill to amend certain acts in relation to the Navy and Marine corps. The amendments of the Committee on Naval Affairs were agreed to, and the bill was passed and given to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a bill to reduce the Military Peace Establishment of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Cole (Cal.), introduced a joint resolution in relation to the Southern Central Pacific Rail road. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill legalizing creation of Agricultural College scrip therein designated.

Mr. Pomeroy called up the bill for the establishment of a line of steamers from New York to various ports of Europe, under a company to be styled the Commercial Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Pomeroy urged, as on a former occasion, the advisability of having the mails carried on American vessels as provided by the bill. He said the bill as passed by the House gives the company no subsidy, simply allowing them postage on the letters they shall carry to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars a year for twenty years, and that beyond that there is no liability upon the Government.

Mr. Conness—While in favor of having successful competition on the ocean by American lines, he was opposed to its principle, which would prevent any future reduction in the rates of postage; at all events, without compensation to the company.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (N. J.) advocated and explained the bill.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill for the relief of Z. M. Hall, of Chicago, refunding tonnage tax. Passed.

Mr. Washburne (Ind.) offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the disbursement of the Contingent Fund of 1867 and 1868, with power to send for persons and papers, when the same can be done without expense. Adopted.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio), from the Committee on Military Affairs, asked leave to report back the Senate bill for the sale of the Government property at Harper's Ferry. Objected to.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill introduced by Mr. Churchill, giving the assent of the United States to the continuation of certain wharves in the harbor of New York. Passed.

Mr. Pike (Maine), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the restoration of Commanders Greenleaf, Colley, and Aaron K. Hughes, of the United States Navy, to the active list from the retired list. Passed.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) introduced a joint resolution to admit, free of duty, the marble figure of "Victory" intended to surmount the monument in Harrisburg in memory of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in the American war. Passed.

Mr. Miller (Pa.), from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill directing evidence to be taken as to the right to a pension of the father of Sergeant W. H. Cox, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Dawes (Mass.) the credentials of James H. Goss, member elect from the Fourth District of South Carolina, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill making an appropriation for the Deaf and Dumb Institution of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Shanks (Ind.) moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday rejecting Mr. Washburne's amendment to contract with an institution in one of the States for instruction of the deaf and dumb.

Mr. Maynard (Tenn.) moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 67; nays, 49.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The steamer China sailed for Europe to-day with $505,000 in specie.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	131¼	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	80⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	67¼	Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	94¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	106⅞
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90⅝	Gold	142¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84¼	Market irregular.	
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	78⅜		

A MEETING OF THE BAR.—A meeting of the Bar will be held to-morrow, to take action upon the death of John J. McDevitt, Esq.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

A PERSPIRATION SONG.

The perspiration trickles down,
This sultry summer day,
And to the burning noontide sun,
We puff, and groan, and pant like fun,
And almost melt away.

The garments on our suffering backs
Are saturated through;
We feel like making sea-shore tracks:
We melt away like heated wax;
We don't know what to do.

And more and more we wag our fans,
And quarts of water drink;
The wicked old thermometer
Makes us so hot, too hot to stir,
We'll smash the thing, we think.

We'll make the best of summer woes,
And groan and pant no more;
We'll wear none but the thinnest clothes,
Good, cheap, and splendid, such as those
AT THE BIG BROWN STONE STORE.

The folks at No. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street, have made abundant provision for the hottest of the hot weather. Coats, pants, and vests, of the thinnest conceivable thinness and the strongest possible strength Admirably adapted to fit everybody, both as to person and as to purse.

COME AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN CLOTHING STORE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
4 11 3mip

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Wilson's Scheme for the Reorganization of the Army.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Another Scheme for Reducing the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Senator Wilson introduced in the Senate his new bill to-day to reduce the military peace establishment of the United States. It provides that the line of the army shall be reduced to thirty regiments of infantry, eight of cavalry, and four of artillery, the reduction to be effected by a consolidation of regiments. The enlisted men now in the service are to be mustered out until the number of all arms shall reach 26,000 men. The Secretary of War is directed to appoint a board of competent officers whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit a plan for carrying into effect the provisions of the act, specifying in detail the manner of consolidating the regiments, and designating from the officers of the several grades now in the service those to be returned, those to be wholly discharged from the service, and those to be placed on half pay. The Secretary of War is to submit the plan, when perfected, to Congress. Mr. Wilson does not expect this or any other bill looking to a reduction and reorganization of the army to pass at this session, though he will make an effort to have his bill put through, so as to allow the Secretary of War a chance to have his plan ready by the next session of Congress.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Afternoon Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 15—P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅝@94¾, and for account, 94⅝@94¾; Erie, 43½; U. S. 5-20s, 72½; Illinois Central, 91¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—P. M.—Cotton—sales of 10,000 bales.

LONDON, July 15.—P. M.—Turpentine, 27s. 6d.

ANTWERP, July 15.—P. M.—Petroleum quiet at 49f.

Vagaries of the Weather.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Eight cases of sun-stroke were reported yesterday. None fatal. The thermometer reached 106 at 1 P. M., yesterday, at the *American* office. At 12 o'clock, to-day, it stood at 102.

WORCESTER, July 15.—Hugh Keany, aged 45, and Thomas Whalen, aged 35, died in this city, yesterday, from the effects of sun-stroke. Several cases of prostration are reported. For four days the mercury has remained at about 98 in the shade, and falling only a few degrees during the night.

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 15.—H. B. Stevens, who has been for many years proprietor of the Mansion House, in this city, died in a fit, last night. Thomas Mahon died from sun-stroke, yesterday.

The Narragansett Races.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, July 15.—The Narragansett Park races to-day are for, first, a purse of $300; and second, for a purse of $1500. There are four entries for the first prize, and the same number for the second.

The heat is intense, and the attendance both yesterday and to-day was small. Four persons have died from the effects of the extreme heat in this city, and two others were sun-struck, but are expected to recover.

Serious Troubles in Pottsville.

POTTSVILLE, July 15—2 P. M.—The strikers arrived in town just now, and marched to Potts' Orchard works, and stopped the foundry. The bell was rung, but the workmen struck. A large crowd of people, and about one hundred strikers are now forming in line to march to Palo Alto and Atkins' furnace.

Commencement Day.

BOSTON, July 15.—The custom-house, banks, insurance offices, and office in the City Hall were closed to-day on account of the commencement at Harvard College. Governor Bullock, escorted by the Lancers, proceeded to Cambridge this forenoon to witness the exercises.

Prize-Fight.

BOSTON, July 15.—It is reported that a prize-fight took place at Farmingham to-day for $250 between Duncan and Murphy, of New York.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	131¾	Chi. and N. W. pref.	80⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	67⅜	Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	94¼	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	107
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91	Gold	142⅜
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	81¼	Market dull.	
Chi. and N. W. com	78⅜		

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 107¾; Reading, 94½; Canton Company, 14; Erie, 68; Cleveland and Toledo 102¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg 84¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107⅝; Michigan Central, 116½; Michigan Southern, 90⅝; New York Central 131; Illinois Central, 114; Cumberland preferred, 32; Virginia 6s, 56½; Missouri 6s, 91½; Hudson River 37½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862 113¾; do. 1864, 110¾; do. 1865, 111⅜; new issue, 108⅜; 10-40s, 107⅜; 7·30s, 108⅝. Gold, 141⅞. Money, 4@5 per cent. Exchange, 10⅝.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cotton dull at 32c. Flour dull, and declined 5@10 cents. 7000 bbls sold; State $5·45@9·25; Western $6·45@12·5; Southern, $9·50@14·90; California, $10@12·50. Wheat dull, and 1@2 cents lower. Amber Georgia, $2·50. Corn firmer; 56,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·06@1·10½ afloat. Oats heavy and lower; sales of 54,000 bushels; Western, 81 in store; 85½ afloat. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess $28@28. Lard heavy, 17¾@18.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Cotton quiet but steady; middlings 32@32½c. Flour fairly active at lower rates; Howard Street superfine, $8@9; do. extra, $10@11·50; do. family $12@13 City Mills superfine $8@8·75; do. extra, $10@12; do. family $12·50@13·50; Northwestern superfine $6·75@7·50; do. extra, $8@9. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and nominally unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye dull at $1·60@1·65. Provisions firm and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 5-20s '65.cp	c.111½	10 sh C & At......6&p.	11¾
$9000 Pa R. . m 6s	110	100 sh Penna R.....sd.	52¾
$1100 do	100	100 do...2d&int.	52½
$700 City 6s, New...ls.	102¾	100 do........60d.	52⅜
$5500 Ches & Wal bs	82	100 do........40d.	52¾
$5000 Leh N 6s, '84	82	100 do.	52½
$12000 do.........ls.	82	100 do.	52⅜
$5000 C & Am 6s'89	88	100 do.........b60.	52⅜
17 sh Mech Bk	31	100 sh Phil & E.	26½
18 do	31	200 sh N Central	48½
100 sh Leh Nav...b30	21½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2200 City 6s, New	102¾	178 sh Penna R.......ls.	52¾
$500 do. New	102¾	6 do.....b5.rec.	52
$300 do. New	102¾	100 sh Leh Nav.....b60.	21¾
$500 Leh 6s.gold l.	88	20 sh Mor Cl Pf.....ls.	75½
$8000 N Pa 6s.........ls.	90	100 sh Cata Pf........b5.	31⅞
8 sh Cam & Am....c.	130	100 sh Read R........s5.	47
80 sh Minehill	56¾		